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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

POLITICS in China is dramatic, as politics must, perhaps, be in a country where most of the people can neither read nor write. The latest dramatic touch is the departure for Canton, on November 23, of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and Mr. Tang Shao-yi. These men are three of the administrative directors of the Canton government, who have been in Shanghai for some time. They are now leaving, so they say, to set the Southern government firmly on its feet and to present a united front for peace parleys with Peking, when the President of China shall see the error of his way, withdraw the unification mandate, and enter into serious negotiations with the South. This seems reasonable enough on the surface, but it must be connected with other events. These three leaders have been in Shanghai for some time. Dr. Wu, the latest arrival from Canton, left that excited and exciting city only after it seemed clear to him that the cause for which he stood was lost. For the past months these three men have been without a definite following and without the soldiers which seem necessary to assure power in this country. During the vacation in Shanghai of these administrative directors the recent affair in the North between the Anfu and the Chihli factions took place. As a result of the success of the Chihli faction, a feeling that the unification of the country was possible spread throughout China. The President seized the occasion and attempted to bring about the unification of the country by mandate. Such a mandate was a direct and pointed slap at the Southern peace delegate, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and at his fellows in the Southern government. Mr. Tang has been in Shanghai all this time for the express purpose of making peace, and he had no intention of allowing peace to be made behind his back. Since he has been manoeuvred out of position the only

thing left for him and his colleagues is to start over again by going back to Canton and convincing the North that there is still so much life in the Canton government as to make it worth consideration. The North tried to get unification without taking the "constitutional" government into consideration. It is the present business of the "constitutional" leaders to show the North that this cannot be done. Moreover the Canton government has recently succeeded in becoming the actual government of Canton. General Chen Chiung-min has succeeded in ousting the opposing forces (the Kwangsi troops) from Canton, and the stage is set for the return to that city of the three leaders.

THE matter would be simple enough if there were only this attempt of the Southern leaders to prevent themselves from being eliminated. It is rumored that they have been in touch with various men of the Anfu party who have gathered in Shanghai. If there is truth in this rumor, most of the apparent reasonableness of the position of the Southern leaders disappears. It is possible to throw the burden of the failure to obtain peace in China upon a President who has ignored the Southern leaders. This can be done by a dignified retreat to the seat of government at Canton, even though Canton has scarcely been won from opponents in a factional dispute in the South. It is more difficult to make this retreat dignified when the public suspects that the Southern leaders have been trying to manoeuvre the President into much the same position as that in which they now find themselves. The departure for Canton can best be described as a dramatic gesture, a turning aside of the head, a thrusting out of the hand, a retreat to the wings. There was much talk of willingness to negotiate for peace, even at the last moment. The public is led to look questioningly at President Hsu. What will he do now that he has been brought face to face with the determination of the South not to be disregarded? The opponents of the Southern leaders put it otherwise. They recall Mr. Tang's former unwillingness to deal with Wang Yi-tang, and his recent willingness to do so. The South would not make peace with the very men it is now willing to deal with in defeat. These sceptics hint that the Anfu party may have something to do with this sudden change of heart; they even hint that Japanese influence may have its effect. Out of it all there is little hope for the immediate future. If the Southern leaders will go back to Canton and, forgetting the cheatrics of national politics, will settle down to giving the small part of China they control as good a government as they know how to give they will deserve a degree of commendation. Let them move

north only as they win the hearts and the approval of their people. They will then come with a power that may win true peace for the people. If they mean merely to continue the present political trading and trickery, they will merit the oblivion that will fall upon the names of almost all of the Chinese political leaders of today when the man appears who has the qualities of real leadership.

NEWs from Europe shows that before obtaining the removal from her land of numerous foreign post offices China will have to put up a really hard fight. The Union Postal Congress, which is now being held at Madrid, appears to have no intention of giving to China's application for the withdrawal of all the foreign post offices in her land favorable or any consideration at all. This congress was to have been held in Spain in September 1914, but on account of the Great War, it had necessarily to be postponed to this year. The Chinese government has sent Liu Fu-cheng to attend the congress, and the latest cablegram from him received at Peking indicates that there is little hope for China to get her application accepted. In his cablegram Mr. Liu stated that he had sounded the American, British and French representatives on the question and that while they all expressed their sympathy with China's aspirations, they considered it inadvisable to bring up the matter at this moment. These foreign representatives pointed out the difficulty of securing the approval of the Chinese application from delegates of more than sixty different nations most of whom are not interested in the proposition because they have no post offices in China. They recommended direct negotiations between China and those countries which maintain post offices in the country and expressed the opinion that if China could organize her postal service on an efficient basis so as to meet modern requirements, the withdrawal of the foreign post offices would not be a difficult matter. Mr. Liu suggested that the Peking government open negotiations with the countries concerned through the Chinese legations abroad and that if these foreign governments agree to comply with China's request it would be considerably easier to bring up the Chinese application before the Congress.

GREAT Britain maintains her post offices at Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Weihaiwei and Kashgan. France maintains her post offices in fifteen different Chinese cities, and Japan in forty-four different Chinese cities. Germany used to have seventeen post offices in China, but on March 15, 1917, China severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and from that date the Chinese post

offices ceased to have any dealings with the German postal agencies which were duly closed. Before the outbreak of the War, Russia had twenty-eight post offices in China, some of which were closed shortly after the commencement of warfare in Europe and others were closed two months ago when China withdrew her recognition of the Russian minister and the Russian consular staff in this country and temporarily took over all the Russian concessions. The United States of America has one post office in China, which is located at Shanghai. No serious objection to China's proposal of doing away with foreign post offices in her land would come from Great Britain, France or America, it is believed in Peking, because none of these countries have any territorial ambition here, because all of their officials in this country do not have such military secrets which must be carried back to their own countries through their own post offices, and because they have implicit confidence in the fidelity of the Chinese post offices which are in charge of foreign postal experts. The only country which will oppose China's efforts to secure postal autonomy is Japan. Why she objects to China's proposal is known to everybody. A good deal of opium and morphia has been smuggled into China through the Japanese post offices. Military secrets with the object of turning China into a second Korea are transmitted between China and Japan through the same medium. Unpatriotic Chinese who are plotting against the peace of the land can easily avail themselves of the facility for communications with their accomplices afforded by the Japanese post offices. It is said that "Little Hsu" was smuggled out of Peking in a Japanese post basket. Japan's opposition notwithstanding, it is fair to consider China's application for the elimination of an institution which is obnoxious. China joined the Postal Union in 1914, her adhesion to the convention dated from March 1st of that year, and on September 1st the Regulations of the Rome Convention came into actual operation in this country. As a member of the Union, she is entitled to an equal treatment.

WHAT has been the probable effect upon the United States Congressmen, who visited the Far East during the summer just past, of their investigations in this part of the world has been a matter of conjecture among Americans and others who are residents in China and the Orient. The situation in Manila and the Philippines has been fully discussed previous to the arrival of the party and after their departure but that phase is a matter of domestic policy. It is more interesting to note the reaction of the representatives of the people of the United States on matters international, parti-

cularly since it has been charged by both Americans and other nationals that the members of Congress have failed to grasp anything more than a viewpoint that is restricted by their own border lines. In this connection, the following dispatch of the *Associated Press*, regarding a speech made recently in his home city by Representative Dyer of St. Louis, a member of the party and the father of the Federal Incorporation Bill in which American merchants in China are vitally concerned is of interest: Congressman L. C. Dyer (Rep.) of the 12th Missouri district, in a speech here to-day (November 11) said the Japanese navy far excelled the American fleet in the Pacific in ships and that Japan is ambitious to dominate the Orient for her interests are all there. "Japan is jealous of the United States and the prominent part it plays in the Far East," said Mr. Dyer, "Japan annexed Korea against the wishes of the Koreans and Japan is encroaching upon China against the wishes of the Chinese. Unless the United States deals firmly with the situation and builds and maintains a navy in the Pacific, surpassed by none, we are sure of a conflict with Japan. We are in duty bound to protect Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, but if our people will not protect them Japan will take the groups." Congressman Dyer insisted that the United States is being cut off rapidly from communication with the Philippines and the Far East by the gigantic fortifications being erected on the Carolines, the Ladrões and the Marshall islands, which the peace conference awarded to Japan. He declared that the island of Yap is the keyboard to American trade in the Pacific.

IT would seem that the nation of the "chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms", which has received world wide attention because of its hospitality and the ever present service of guides and personally conducted tours and dinners, has slipped a cog in its judgment of the importance of a visit of a party of American congressmen. Japanese newspapers issued special editions and Japanese officials gave the usual "love fest" dinners but prior to the arrival of the party in Japan slurring remarks were made on the morality of the members of the commission by the Japanese press and the incident of their coming to Nippon was treated lightly—probably due to the facetiousness of some persons of American citizenship and the press embroglio of Manila. But the above quoted remarks would indicate that the American Congressmen have carried back a point of view which the Japanese did not intend for them to gain—a view of the ragged edges of the Japanese militaristic policy. Despite any smoothly oiled system of national propaganda a country possesses there is always the possibility of having a wrench thrown into the mechanism. The incident of Congressman

Hersman's speech to the Koreans at Seoul, the warnings of cholera and political disturbances in Korea generally, and the "dry humor" of the Japanese press seem to have had their effect. A lack of knowledge of the national psychology of the American people on the part of the Japanese is here shown. Big financiers and men in the public eye have their weight but the man from the little district back in one of the Middle Western states who is in Congress stands far higher in the favor of his people than the New York banker and there are more small cities and towns in the United States than there are large metropolises.

WHETHER or not China has an awakening public consciousness is being demonstrated in the increasing attention that is being given to the plans and operations of the newly organized International Consortium both in the Chinese press and in the meetings of native associations. Every rumor, every report which has the slightest bearing upon the probable moves of the new financial organization is discussed with full gravity, often favorable, often unfavorable-but nevertheless under discussion. In an editorial in this publication for November 27 a reflection of the Chinese viewpoint regarding the Consortium was given that may be summed up as follows: the United States is willing to invest capital in the Consortium and has the funds available, Great Britain, France and Japan, while signing the agreement, have other demands that require national and private funds and have entered upon the international pact with an indifferent frame of mind. This has resulted in the inserting in some of the terms of the Consortium agreement conditions which the Chinese say can never be acceptable to the government without causing internal disturbances. The Chinese bankers have embarked upon an internal consortium plan and will meet within a short time, it is said, to consider ways and means of advancing money to the government for the development of public utilities and other projects for the good of China which may rightfully fall within the jurisdiction of the central body.

THE latest development in the Consortium situation from a native standpoint is an open letter, dated November 26, and addressed to the representatives of the Consortium banks in Peking, written by Chow Tsu-chi, Minister of Finance, as follows:

"In pursuance of our conversation at the Ministry of Finance on November 23, I deem it expedient, in order to remove any misunderstanding as to my personal attitude with regard to the Consortium, to set down the following points: 1.—It is necessary that the government of China

should at this juncture secure financial aid for constructive purposes. 2.—If the government is compelled to resort to foreign loans for this purpose, (a) I personally cannot advise that any agreement embodying conditions calculated to establish a financial monopoly should be signed with any bank or group of banks; nor (b) can I advise that any loan agreement be negotiated where the Land Tax of China should be set down as security and placed under foreign jurisdiction. The Consortium has been formed with the object of assisting China in her reorganization. China, particularly myself, heartily welcomes such evidence of good will on the part of foreign financiers, but expects that it will be manifested in a manner which will leave no doubt in the minds of the people of China as to the motives which animates the foreign bankers, and which will correct the impression now prevailing that their national freedom is being mortgaged."

This letter has since its publication brought various comments and interpretations from both the foreign and Chinese press. As always there are two sides to the question.

THE Minister of Finance in writing the letter was probably actuated by several motives. Among the first may have been an attempt to relieve himself from personal responsibility by giving to the Chinese people as a whole his attitude regarding the Consortium. The second may have been by way of suggestion to the Consortium banks that certain provisions of the agreement are not acceptable to the government and while expressing the hope that the Consortium members by their own free will may demonstrate their motives yet the "buck" is passed on to them. Another reason may be an inherent fear of a joker in the agreement for even putting the bygone days behind them, foreigners will be forced to admit that in the past little has been offered in the way of assistance to China that has not had some more than sufficient compensation in its wake. Many reforms and reorganizations have been forced down China's throat. The experience of the recent administration of the now outlawed Anfu officials would in itself be sufficient to make every present official attempt to clear his skirts of all personal obligations. Then again Chinese New Year is coming on and this season for the last few years has always meant a financial crisis with the Peking government. No loan may be obtained from the Consortium in such short notice, no Japanese loan will be forthcoming for political and other reasons, so the Chinese bankers will be the logical parties to be approached and the time is drawing near for such an approaching. The statement of the

necessity for China to obtain financial aid for constructive purposes might also be taken as an invitation to the Chinese bankers to get together and extend this aid from within. These are deductions from the present public currents of Chinese thought regarding the Consortium and since the participating parties have not as yet seen fit to publish the agreement itself are not an accurate reaction to that document and its provisions.

TURNING to the foreign reaction, the letter would seem to be fuel for the flames of the anti-Consortium party. The *North China Daily News* editorially comments "Its references to 'a financial monopoly' and to the mortgaging of 'national freedom' must tend, even if they are not expressly meant, to excite public animosity against the Consortium." The journal adds further that only the mandarin is endangered by the Consortium and points to the Salt Gabelle as an indication of the result of foreign supervision. Foreigners and those Chinese who are well disposed toward the Consortium see in it China's chance of future and immediate salvation. Impatient and disgusted at the actions of the various native cliques and political parties, these friends of China see an opportunity for the reorganization of the nation under a steadying hand, impartial because of its international nature, and a removal of the foreign loans which have involved a sacrifice of territory and self respect. Many affirm that China is becoming unduly exercised over the operations of the international financing group since the statement has been made on innumerable occasions and by different representatives that the Consortium will undertake no financial projects in the country until the government of China acting on the part of the people asks for assistance. Others take the formation of the project as a check for international peace with the view that international cooperation in financing China will make all nations less hasty in their actions, more considerate of each other and finally not willing to let the other exploit the Chinese for selfish purposes. China needs the Consortium but if the formation of the body does nothing more than to encourage native capital to work along the same lines and effect an internal reorganization it will have been one of the brightest spots in China's history.

EVERY few years the world is treated to a discussion of what has been called the industrial yellow peril. "China," we are told by an English writer, "will begin to supply us with the manufactures which we are now ambitious of foisting upon her. An abundance of cheap and highly efficient labor will enable the Chinese manufacturers to turn out a cheaper, if not a better article than can be produced in

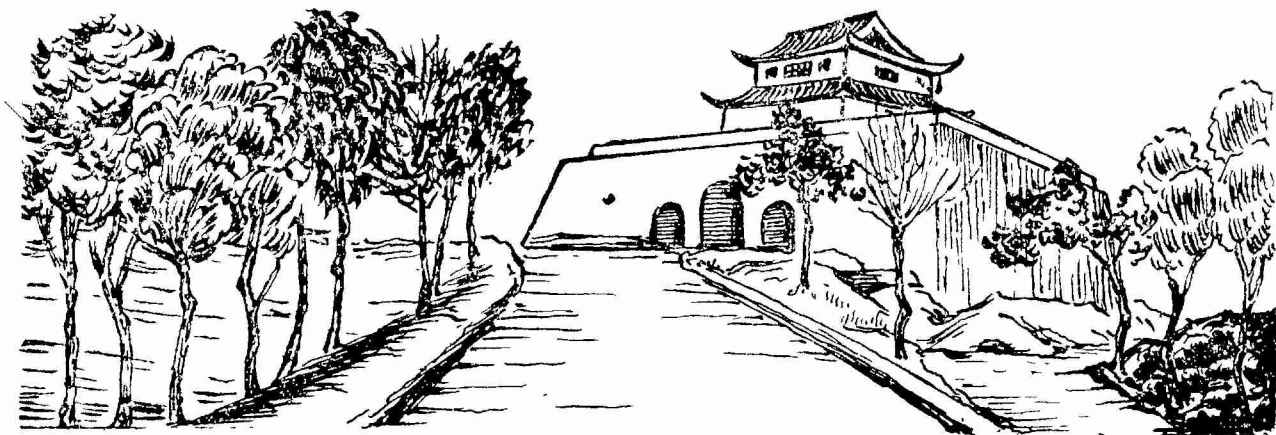
Europe....." Japan, we are told by others, will become the greatest industrial nation of the Far East. The cheap labor of that country will be set to work with the labor-saving machinery of the West and will turn out such a stream of manufactured goods as will flood the markets of the Far East, if not of the whole world. The industrial supremacy of the West is threatened. Grass, we are told, will grow in the streets of Lowell and Pittsburgh and Birmingham when Osaka and Shanghai and Hankow come into their own. Such fears are in the minds of many who visit and write about the Far East, but it is not so difficult as it may seem to prove that, for the present, they are groundless. Two requisites for modern industrial development are coal and iron. A nation's place in any list based upon industrial power will be determined largely by the efficiency of her laborers in producing these two essentials. Out of the debate in the United States over the question of the productivity of labor which was in the minds of the public last year, there has come a report by W. A. Adams, statistician of the United States Bureau of Mines, which has bearing on this subject of the industrial supremacy of the West. A *Survey* editorial tells us that Mr. Adams says that the highest production of coal ever recorded was that of the American miners during 1918. "On the average each man then produced 1,134 tons of coal. The closest competitor was the New South Wales miner who during the same year produced 814 tons. Canada came next, while the smallest output for recent years was that of Japan in 1917 when an average of 155 tons was mined." Again, we are told, "India and Japan, where both women and children are employed underground, are very much below Western nations." It is worth while to consider these statistics. They bring out clearly the fact that in industrial competition it is not cheapness but efficiency that counts. A nation equipped with the finest of tools, with the most effective machinery, the most useful industrial outfit, such a nation, if its people are skillful and well-trained so that they can make the best use of the equipment they have, need have little fear that it will be surpassed easily. It has no reason to wish China and Japan anything but success in their efforts at organization. When the Japanese miner produces on an average 155 tons of coal a year and the American miner mines over 1,000 tons, while the United States can bring to the surface 600,000,000 tons of coal with the labor of 600,000 men, the American may feel certain that the industrial future of his country rests upon a sure foundation. When Japan, for instance, has such improved machinery and such skillfully directed labor that she is producing many times the amount of coal that she is now mining, it will be time to see whether this is the peril that it has been painted. By

the time Japanese labor is trained and educated and equipped with excellent machinery it will probably not be so "cheap."

LOTTERIES are found popular with the Chinese, as with any other people. But more sensible Chinese merchants at Shanghai regard them as a great evil and consider it necessary to remove them for the good of the people in general. Thus, the Merchants' Union Association has recently submitted a petition to the Chief of the Chinese police in which it urges him to take action against the sale of lottery tickets in the Chinese city. The petition states that the lottery evil has spread far and wide and that it should be eliminated at once. After the establishment of the Republic nine years ago, lotteries were prohibited by the government. Recently, they have been revived by shameless people who have bent their minds solely upon making money under the pretext of raising funds for famine relief and similar pretexts. In consequence, the market, continues the petition, has been flooded with "philanthropic lottery tickets", "Chekiang tickets for conservancy purposes" and the like, all of which have only one aim, the making of profit for their promoters. At least ten different kinds of lotteries are now on the market for sale. The Merchants' Association strongly objects to the encouragement of a scheme for raising money which is universally condemned even if big funds can be secured to relieve the famine. Such means to help famine refugees is tantamount to the removal of one calamity by the creation of another even greater than the one it attempts to remedy. Thousands of people have suffered terribly as a result of their endeavor to get rich quick by indulging in the gambling. Numerous homes have been ruined thereby. The petition then points out that most of the shops for the sale of lottery tickets are located in the Chinese city. Only a few are found in the French concession and none in the International Settlement. This indicates the fact that the foreign municipal authorities

consider the lottery business as an improper one and are trying to stop it altogether in the territory under their control. But the Chinese authorities, remarks the petition, are more inclined to accord to the business their protection and allow it to be set up along important thoroughfares and thus lower the Chinese national prestige.

IT is hoped that the Peking government will take action against the lottery business in a national sense. In the Manchu dynasty, it was prohibited. The temporary laws promulgated upon the establishment of the Republic contain provisions for the punishment of those who attempt to revive it. Officials at Canton were the first persons to set the laws at naught when they were hard pressed for money, although those at Peking could not be free from blame for the issue of premium bonds in the last days of the President Yuan Shih-kai's rule, which was merely a modification of lotteries. Following these two violations of the law of the Republic, enterprising but unprincipled persons saw a chance to make money and applied for permission either from the local or central authorities to issue lotteries to secure funds for the projects in which they were interested. As the government could not provide the wherewithal for the projects which it intended to carry out, it had to sanction their request. The evil began to be deeply rooted until in at the present day when scheming politicians are ready to lend their hand to the scheme as long as there is money to be had regardless of the popular welfare. Lotteries are a form of gambling, and their evil is far-reaching. It is certainly the time for the Peking government to issue an order enforcing the law prohibiting them, otherwise lotteries may become a national institution, may prove as disastrous as the opium evil and the people may be condemned as gamblers by the civilized world. Shanghai merchants have initiated the movement against lotteries, and it is up to the more educated people throughout the country to make it a national issue before it is too late.



The New American Administration and the Philippines

BY C. F. REMER

INDEPENDENCE has been truly said to be the "great perennial problem" of the Philippines; and, like so many other similar problems, it grows with time. Independence is always that which has not yet been won, that which arouses zeal and which is held to be worth a struggle. Independence is to the Philippine Islands what democracy is to the United States. Democracy grows as it is striven for; it is a word into which is poured much of the good that people desire for the future. For this reason no nation will ever have democracy; it will at best be living a more and more democratic life as it moves toward its ideal of democracy. So, like democracy, like liberty, or patriotism, independence as it is used in the Philippines is not merely a word; it is a sign and mark of certain emotions. It is an appeal to the hearts and minds of the people of the islands. It is like a national flag which is not argued about but is loved and defended.

But there is no hope of getting farther toward democracy in merely feeling certain thrills that are aroused by the very sound of the word, and there is no hope of getting farther toward a better future for the Philippines by merely allowing the word "independence" to play upon either Philippine or American emotions. It is the duty of every generation to put concrete meaning into the word "democracy" and to try to get certain definite and tangible results. The same thing is true of "independence" in the Philippines. The question is what the word should mean now, and what should be worked for today and in the immediate tomorrow of the new Republican administration!

The visitor to the Philippines, if he is observant, soon discovers that the word "independence" is given two quite different meanings, according to the user. This is the first difficulty in arriving at an answer to the question as to the fruitful present meaning of the word.

To the Filipino the word "independence" means the running of the Philippines by the Filipinos. He usually thinks in terms of offices, appointments, legislation, and administration. Independence means to him Filipinos in office, and laws made and carried out by Filipinos. Sometimes he suffers from an acute attack of nationalism, such as is destroying the peace and happiness of Central Europe today. When independent nationalism is considered more important than all other things, more important than those things, such as the welfare and happiness of the people, for which governments

themselves are supposed, by sensible people, to exist, we get such statements as the one with which a recent press dispatch credits Manuel Quezon. "Every Filipino will agree with me," said Mr. Quezon, "when I say that I prefer a Filipino government administered like hell, than one run like heaven but not by Filipinos."

Such an attitude as that of Mr. Quezon shows the reduction to an absurdity of the principle of independence. It has frequently been demonstrated that the principle of self-determination is capable of such reduction. Upon second thought Mr. Quezon would probably admit that the safety, happiness, and welfare of his people are also ideals as important as those of self-determination and political independence.

But Mr. Quezon's attitude illustrates the point. The Filipino, when he talks of independence has in mind home-rule, the running of the government of the Philippines by the Filipinos. The American, when he talks about Philippine independence, has in mind the foreign relations of the Islands. He thinks of independence as a problem of maintaining a continued independent Philippine national existence in the Far East. He thinks of an army, of a navy, of diplomatic relations, and of the whole of the machinery and expenditure by which a nation maintains itself as a power, by which it secures the consideration of other nations and a place in the councils of the world.

The American is frequently heard to say, in explaining the independence problem to a newcomer, that the Filipinos can probably govern themselves, but that the real difficulty, if complete independence were achieved, would come in their foreign relations.

So it comes about that the American and the Filipino, while they use the same word, are talking of two quite different things, the Filipino of complete home-rule, the American of independent foreign relations.

It is, of course, natural that the Filipino should neglect to give sufficient weight to the problem of foreign relations. He has never had this problem to consider. He has no national traditions, no race memory of the problems of meeting other peoples and other nations. Since the days of Magellan the Spaniard has conducted his foreign affairs for him. Of the history of the Philippines before the coming of the Spanish little is known. Laufer, in an article on "The Relations of the Chinese to the Philippine Islands" tells us that "the Philippines are not actually mentioned by name in Chinese literature earlier than the time of the Ming dynasty." Philippine history may be said to begin with the Islands a dependency of Spain; and they have been a dependency ever since. In this respect the Philippine problem is different from the Korean problem, with

which it is so frequently compared. It is not to be expected that that there should be an understanding on the part of the Filipinos of the difficulties and possible tragedies of independent foreign relations in such a situation as that in which the Far East exists today.

The first matter to engage the attention of the new administration in the Philippines should be just this one of getting the Filipinos and the Americans to face the same problems, and talk about the same things, when they discuss "independence." The second matter is to find out what can be accomplished in the two different fields that have been defined, remembering always that the safety, happiness, and welfare of the Filipino people is the weightiest of all considerations.

In the field of home rule, as much independence as is possible is the aim of the American administration. No dogmatic attitude on either side is possible. The man who comes out with a short and quick answer to the everlasting question—"Can the Filipinos govern themselves?"—deserves no long consideration. It has been the program of the Americans in the Philippines to give the people of the Islands as much home rule as they could put to good use. It is true that the men in charge of the Islands under the Republican administration, before 1913, may have had too conservative a view of the capabilities of the Filipinos and of the results of their own training in the Islands. This has more than been made up for by the rapid strides of the Democratic regime. There is no reason for relaxation in the carrying out of this program. It is, and will remain, the fundamental American policy.

In the field of foreign affairs the difficulties are greater. First, the Americans must direct the attention of the Filipinos to this problem. The Filipinos ought to be encouraged to think in terms of Far Eastern politics and not in terms of American Congressional politics. They ought to study the history of the last twenty-five years in the Far East, and to try to find what place they occupy in the scheme of things Far Eastern. When they become as interested in the Far East and the part they are to play in it as they now are in the home-rule aspect of independence, they will have valuable contributions to make to this side of the problem. We venture to prophesy that when that time comes there will not be the enthusiasm for complete independence that appears to be characteristic of the Philippine people today.

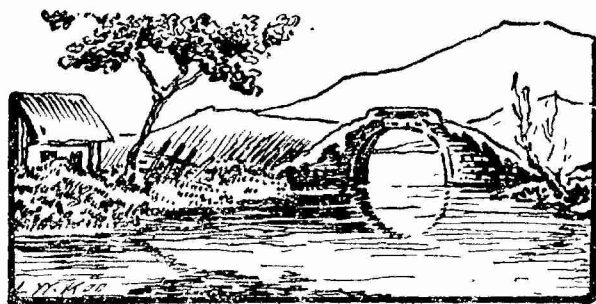
The *Manila Times* has recently made a useful contribution to the discussion of this aspect of independence by proposing a territorial government for the Philippines. The editor expresses himself as believing "that the Philippine Islands should be made a Territory of the United States, and that full American citizenship

should be granted to the Filipinos." In another issue we are told that what is proposed is "the permanent incorporation of the Islands in the American domain, though, it may be conceded that statehood is not an immediate possibility nor a near prospect." This idea of a territorial government for the Islands has, we are told by the *Times*, been favored by the American Chamber of Commerce. It certainly has been adequately championed by the *Times* itself.

Such discussion is turning the attention of those who are interested in the right direction. It may be that no piece of American territory now exists that has just the relation toward the American government that the Philippines will come to have; but such a relation must be found as will satisfy the desire of the Filipinos for complete home-rule as fast as possible, and at the same time give them such a conduct of foreign affairs as is consistent with their own welfare and happiness. There have recently been signs that the importance of this latter consideration is being given attention. Mr. Quezon's doctrinaire stand is an evidence to the contrary, but it may be supposed to have been taken in the heat of debate.

The coming Republican administration will have to give serious attention to the Philippines. It is suggested that it try to separate the home-rule side of the independence question from the foreign affairs side; that the American policy of as much home-rule as possible be adhered to, and that the problem of foreign relations be presented to the Filipino people as a matter for their most serious consideration, to the end that they may come to study and express themselves upon it.

It might be well to hold a conference, in Manila, of prominent men from China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, and Java, as well as from the Islands themselves, upon such a subject as "The Far Eastern Relations of the Philippines in the Past and in the Present." As far as Philippine foreign affairs are concerned, such a relation between the United States and the Philippines will be worked out as will be just and fair and desired by the intelligent Filipinos and Americans alike,—when this subject is separated and given the independent consideration it deserves.



A Political Upheaval in China

BY JOHN DEWEY

EVEN in America we have heard of one Chinese revolution, that which thrust the Manchu dynasty from the throne. The visitor in China gets used to casual references to the second revolution, that which frustrated Yuan Shi Kai's aspirations to be emperor, and the third, the defeat three summers ago of the abortive attempt to put the Manchu boy emperor back into power. And within the last few months the fourth upheaval has taken place. It may not be dignified by the name of the fourth revolution, for the head of the state has not been changed by it. But as a manifestation of the forces that shape Chinese political events, for evil and for good, perhaps this last disturbance surpasses the last two "revolutions" in significance.

Chinese politics in detail are highly complicated, a mess of personalities and factions whose oscillations no one can follow who does not know a multitude of personal, family and provincial histories. But occasionally something happens which simplifies the tangle. Definite outlines frame themselves out of the swirling criss-cross of strife, intrigue and ambition. So, at present, the complete collapse of the Anfu clique which owned the central government for two years marks the end of that union of internal militarism and Japanese foreign influence which was, for China, the most marked fruit of the war. When China entered the war a "War Participation" army was formed. It never participated; probably it was never meant to. But its formation threw power wholly into the hands of the military clique, as against the civilian constitutionalists. And in return for concessions, secret agreements relating to Manchuria, Shantung, new railways, etc., Japan supplied money, munitions, instructors for the army and a benevolent supervision of foreign and domestic politics. The war came to an unexpected and untimely end, but by this time the offspring of the marriage of the militarism of Yuan Shi Kai and Japanese money and influence was a lusty youth. Bolshevism was induced to take the place of Germany as a menace requiring the keeping up of the army, and loans and teachers. Mongolia was persuaded to cut her strenuous ties with Russia, to renounce her independence and come again under Chinese sovereignty.

The army and its Japanese support and instruction was, accordingly, continued. In place of the "War Participation" army appeared the "Frontier Defense" army. Marshal Tuan, the head of the military party, remained the nominal political power behind the presidential chair, and General Hsu (commonly known as little Hsu, in distinction from old Hsu, the president) was the energetic manager of the Mongolian adventure which, by a happy coincidence, required a bank, land development companies and railway schemes, as well as an army. About this military center as a nucleus gathered the vultures who fed on the carrion. This flock took the name of the Anfu Club. It did not control the entire cabinet, but to it belonged the Minister of Justice, who manipulated the police and the courts, prosecuted the students, suppressed liberal journals and imprisoned inconvenient critics. And the Club owned the ministers of finance and communications, the two cabinet places that dispense revenues, give out jobs and make loans. It also regulated the distribution of intelligence by mail and telegraph. The reign of

corruption and despotic inefficiency, tempered only by the student revolt, set in. In two years the Anfu Club got away with two hundred millions of public funds directly, to say nothing of what was wasted by incompetency and upon the army. The Allies had set out to get China into the war. They succeeded in getting Japan into control of Peking and getting China, politically speaking, into a seemingly hopeless state of corruption and confusion.

The militaristic or Pei-Yang party was, however, divided into two factions, each called after a province. The Anwei party gathered about little Hsu and was almost identical with the Anfus. The Chili faction had been obliged, so far as Peking was concerned, to content itself with such leavings as the Anfu Club tossed to it. Apparently it was hopelessly weaker than its rival, although Tuan, who was personally honest and above financial scandal, was supported by both factions and was the head of both. About three months ago there were a few signs that, while the Anfu Club had been entrenching itself in Peking, the rival faction had been quietly establishing itself in the provinces. A league of Eight Tutchuns (military governors of the provinces) came to the assistance of the president against some unusually strong pressure from the Anfu Club. In spite of the fact that the military governor of the three Manchurian provinces, Chang Tso-Lin, popularly known as the Emperor of Manchuria, lined up with this league, practically nobody expected anything except some manoeuvring to get a larger share of the spoils.

But late in June the president invited Chang Tso-Lin to Peking. The latter saw Tuan, told him that he was surrounded by evil advisers, demanded that he cut loose from little Hsu and the Anfu Club, and declared open war upon little Hsu—the two had long and notoriously been bitter enemies. Even then people had great difficulty in believing that anything would happen except another Chinese compromise. The president was known to be sympathetic upon the whole with the Chili faction, but the president, if not a typical Chinese, is at least typical of a certain kind of Chinese mandarin, non-resistant, compromising, conciliating, procrastinating, covering up, evading issues, face-saving. But finally something happened. A mandate was issued dismissing little Hsu from office, military and civil, dissolving the frontier defense corps as such, and bringing it under the control of the Ministry of War (usually armies in China belong to some general or Tutchun; not to the country). For almost forty-eight hours it was thought that Tuan had consented to sacrifice little Hsu and that the latter would submit, at least temporarily. Then with equally sensational abruptness Tuan brought pressure to bear on the president. The latter was appointed head of a national defense army, and rewards were issued for the heads of the chiefs of the Chihli faction, nothing, however, being said about Chang Tso-Lin, who had meanwhile returned to Mukden and who still professed allegiance to Tuan. Troops were mobilized; there was a rush of officials and of the wealthy to the concessions of Tientsin and to the hotels of the legation quarter.

This sketch is not meant as history, but simply as an indication of the forces at work. Hence it is enough to say that two weeks after Tuan and little Hsu had intimidated the president and proclaimed themselves the saviors of the Republic, they were in hiding, their enemies of the Chihli party were in complete control of Peking, and rewards from fifty thousand dollars down were offered for

the arrest of little Hsu, the ex-ministers of justice, of finance and communications, and other leaders of the Anfu Club. The political turnover was as complete as it was sensational. The seemingly impregnable masters of China were impotent fugitives. The carefully built up Anfu Club, with its military, financial and foreign support, had crumbled and fallen. No country at any time has ever seen a political upheaval more sudden and more thoroughgoing. It was not so much a defeat as a dissolution like that of death, a total disappearance, an evaporation.

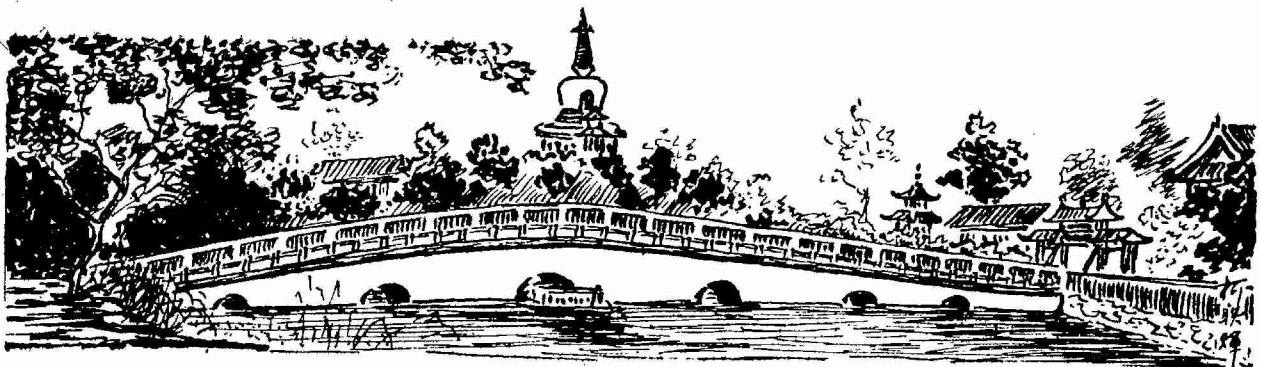
Corruption had worked inward, as it has a way of doing. Japanese-bought munitions would not explode; quartermasters vanished with the funds with which stores were to be bought; troops went without anything to eat for two or three days; large numbers, including the larger part of one division, went over to the enemy en masse; those who did not desert had no heart for fighting and ran away or surrendered on the slightest provocation, saying they were willing to fight for their country but saw no reason why they should fight for a faction, especially a faction that had been selling the country to a foreign nation. In the manner of the defeat of the Anfu clique at the height of its supremacy, rather than in the mere fact of its defeat, lies the credit side of the Chinese political balance sheet. It is a striking exhibition of the oldest and best faith of the Chinese—the power of moral considerations. Public opinion, even that of the coolie on the street, was wholly against the Anfu party. It went down not so much because of the strength of the other side as because of its own rottenness.

So far the results are to all appearances negative. The most marked is the disappearance of Japanese prestige. As one of the leading men in the War Office said: "For over a year now the people have been strongly opposed to the Japanese government on account of Shantung. But now even the generals do not care for Japan any more." It is hardly logical to take the easy collapse of the Japanese-supported Anfu party as a proof of the weakness of Japan, but prestige is always a matter of feeling rather than of logic. Many who were intimidated to the point of hypnotism by the idea of the irresistible power of Japan are now freely laughing at the inefficiency of Japanese leadership. It would not be safe to predict that Japan will not come back as force to be reckoned with in the internal as well as external politics of China, but it is safe to say that never again will Japan figure as superman to China. And such a negation is after all a positive result.

And so in its way is the overthrow of the Anwei faction of the militarist party. The Chinese

liberals do not feel very optimistic about the immediate outcome. They have mostly given up the idea that the country can be reformed by political means. They are sceptical about the possibility of reforming even politics. Until a new generation comes on the scene. They are now putting their faith in education and in social changes which will take some years to consummate themselves visibly. The self-styled southern republican constitutional party has not shown itself in much better light than the northern militarist party. In fact, its old leader Sun Yat Sen now cuts one of the most ridiculous figures in China, as shortly before this upheaval he had definitely aligned himself with Tuan and little Hsu.

This does not mean, however, that democratic opinion thinks nothing has been gained. The demonstration of the inherent weakness of corrupt militarism will itself prevent the development of any militarism as complete as that of the Anfus. As one Chinese gentleman said to me: "When Yuan Shi Kai was overthrown, the tiger killed the lion. Now a snake has killed the tiger. No matter how vicious the snake may become, some smaller animal will be able to kill him, and his life will be shorter than that of either lion or tiger." In short, each successive upheaval brings nearer the day when civilian supremacy will be established. This result will be achieved partly because of the repeated demonstrations of the uncongeniality of military despotism to the Chinese spirit, and partly because with every passing year education will have done its work. Suppressed liberal papers are coming to life, while over twenty Anfu subsidized newspapers and two subsidized news agencies have gone out of being. The soldiers, including many officers in the Anwei army, clearly show the effects of student propaganda. And it is worth while to note down the name of one of the leaders on the victorious side, the only one whose troops did any particular fighting, and that against great odds in numbers. The name is Wu Pei Fu. He, at least, has not fought for the Chili faction against the Anwei faction. He has proclaimed from the first that he was fighting to rid the country of military control of civil government, and against traitors who would sell their country to foreigners. He has come out strongly for a new popular assembly, to form a new constitution and to unite the country. And although Chang Tso-Lin has remarked that Wu Pei Fu as a military subordinate could not be expected to intervene in politics, he has not as yet found it convenient to oppose the demand for a popular assembly. Meanwhile the liberals are organizing their forces, hardly expecting to win a victory, but resolved, win or lose, to take advantage of the opportunity to carry further the education of the Chinese people in the meaning of democracy.—*From the New Republic.*



Who's Who in China



Mr. Ma Soo
(馬 素)

Mr. Ma Soo was appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen Trade Commissioner to America for the Southern government on November 20, 1920. He sailed on the s. s. Nile for San Francisco on November 22.

Mr. Ma Soo was born in 1883 at Shanghai. He first studied in the regular Confucian school, and then attended St. Joseph's College at Hongkong where he stayed until he had passed the examination for the Oxford senior.

He went to Canton to teach and after staying there for a while, returned to Shanghai to become Professor of History at the Nanyang College. He taught at that College for two years.

He joined Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1911 as his private secretary at Shanghai. He took part in the attack on the Kiangnan Arsenal with Chen Chi-mei during the first revolution. After the revolution, he accompanied Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Nanking in the capacity of English Secretary.

In 1912 he started the China Republican, an English daily paper, at Shanghai. The paper was closed by the authorities of the French Concession on November 6, 1913, on account of its extreme views on politics.

In 1914 he went to London and studied at the School of Economics and Political Science of the London University. In 1915 he went to New York and studied at Columbia and New York Universities. He studied in these two universities until last year when the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him. He specialized in philosophy. While studying in New York, he lectured on Chinese arts.

He is now at the head of the Kuo Ming Tang in America, Canada and Mexico. Shortly before returning to China in August, he held a Kuo Ming Tang Conference in Philadelphia which was attended by delegates from all over the United States.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

China and Russia

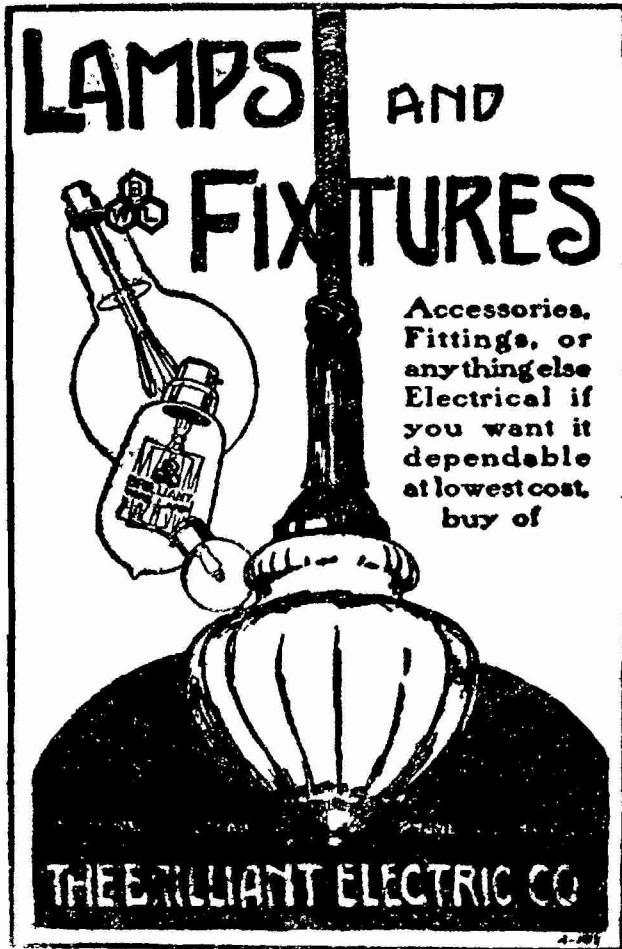
From the "Christian Science Monitor" (Boston)

Just six months ago, the Soviet Government in Moscow approached China with a tempting offer. With the great objects in view of securing recognition from Peking and paving the way to an alliance, Moscow professed itself ready and willing to admit the validity of practically all the claims set forth by the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference. As far as Soviet Russia was concerned, it would agree to the renunciation of all spheres of influence or interest; to the withdrawal of foreign troops and police; to the withdrawal of foreign post offices and agencies for wireless and telegraphic communications; to the abolition of consular jurisdiction; to the relinquishment of leased territories; to the restoration of foreign concessions and settlements; and to tariff autonomy. The Soviet dispatch further stated that the Soviet government had not come eastward with the purpose of conquest, but in order to free the people "from the yoke of militarism and from the foreign gold which had enslaved the Orient." It promised help to the Chinese people, and freedom from the control of "Americans, Europeans, and Japanese." It maintained that a durable peace must be founded upon the reciprocal renouncement of territorial conquest, and on the right of each nation to manage its own affairs. It also pronounced against all secret treaties, and called special attention to the secret treaties which had been forced upon China by Japan.

Neither was this the whole of it. The Soviet government further offered to restore to China, without compensation, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the mining and forestry concessions "which had been seized by the Tzar's government, the Kerensky government, and the brigands Horvath, Semenoff, Koltchak and the Russian former generals, lawyers, and capitalists." It also renounced all that was still due to Russia on the Boxer indemnity, and concluded by declaring that if the Chinese people wished to become free and to avoid the fate that had been reserved for them by the Allies at Versailles, which was to make of their country "a second Korea or another India," they should make a fight for liberty "with the workmen and peasants of Russia and the Red Army."

Now it does not require a very deep acquaintance with the history of China in relation to the rest of the world, during the last few years, to recognize the extraordinary craftiness of this appeal. Indeed, the simple fact is that if the offer had been genuine, and been backed by honest intention, it would have had to be characterized as an act of welcome justice and farsighted statesmanship. Every one of the proposals corresponded to a demand already made by China, the justice of which there was no gainsaying. It was exactly the kind of offer however, that would stand no chance of deceiving Peking, and Peking was not deceived. Far from accepting the proposals from Moscow, the Chinese government ignored them.

When this attitude of the Chinese government, last April, is properly understood, there will be little disposition to credit the rumors that China's recent acts in refusing further recognition to the diplomatic representatives of the Russian Empire, and in holding up payments due on the Boxer indemnity are preliminary to some sort of understanding with Soviet



Russia. The act of Peking is capable of a very simple and very reasonable explanation. As the text of the decree announcing the decision declares, the Russian Minister in China and all the consuls now in the territory of the Republic are no longer in a position to represent their country. They are practically to a man representatives of the old Tzarist regime, and for this reason their authority is, to a large extent, repudiated by Russians in China. This, as far as China is concerned, is a matter of very great importance. For, as explained in a statement on the subject by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Russians occupy a different position in China to that which they occupy anywhere else, because of their consular jurisdiction. Russians do not hold themselves amenable to Chinese law, with the result that unlawful acts of any kind committed by Russians can only be dealt with by the Russian consul. "If Russian residents in China," Dr. Koo declared, "all agreed with and recognized the authority of the Russian legation and the consulates, there would have been no cause for taking such action, but when one party refused to recognize their authority and refused to punish violators of the law, according to Russian law, what could China do?"

The fact of the matter is that China has only taken a step in regard to Russia that she ought to be permitted to take in regard to all the other powers. As Dr. Koo, with perfect justice, pointed out in his statement, if the Soviet government should renew its offer of last April to give up such "rights" in China as extraterritoriality and tariff control, no one could really say that China should not accept the offer. China, however, has, at the present time, no intention of accepting such an offer from Moscow, and her present action in regard to the Russian diplomatic service in China is not to be taken as a repudiation of the claim of extra-territoriality where Russia is

concerned, but only the temporary abolition of the right until Russia secures a government which may really claim to represent the Russian people. As to the holding up of the payment of money due on the Boxer indemnity, China takes up the very reasonable attitude that she has no guarantee that a new government in Russia would not question the legality of the payments she has, until recently, been making to parties who could not claim to represent any Russian government, and that it would not straightway declare them to be null and void. In every respect, indeed, as regards Russia, China appears to have acted with that remarkable propriety so characteristic of her actions.

The Philippines: A Strategic Weakness

From the "Chicago Tribune"

The Democratic policy as to the Philippines has favored granting independence at the earliest practicable moment. The Republican policy has been considerably less radical and has contemplated at least a long term of dependence if not permanent incorporation in the American system.

We think the late war has brought about a change in the Pacific which makes it advisable to review and perhaps recast Republican policy respecting the islands.

The most important change, relevant to our Philippine policy, is the taking over by Japan of the island groups formerly held by Germany north of the equator. These islands lie between the Philippines and America. Japan has taken them as mandatory under the league of nations, but we shall be foolish indeed if we cherish any doubt that the islands have become permanent possessions of Japan. They will be quickly populated and organized by her and they will be fortified. In fact, there is report that already a fortified naval base is being prepared.

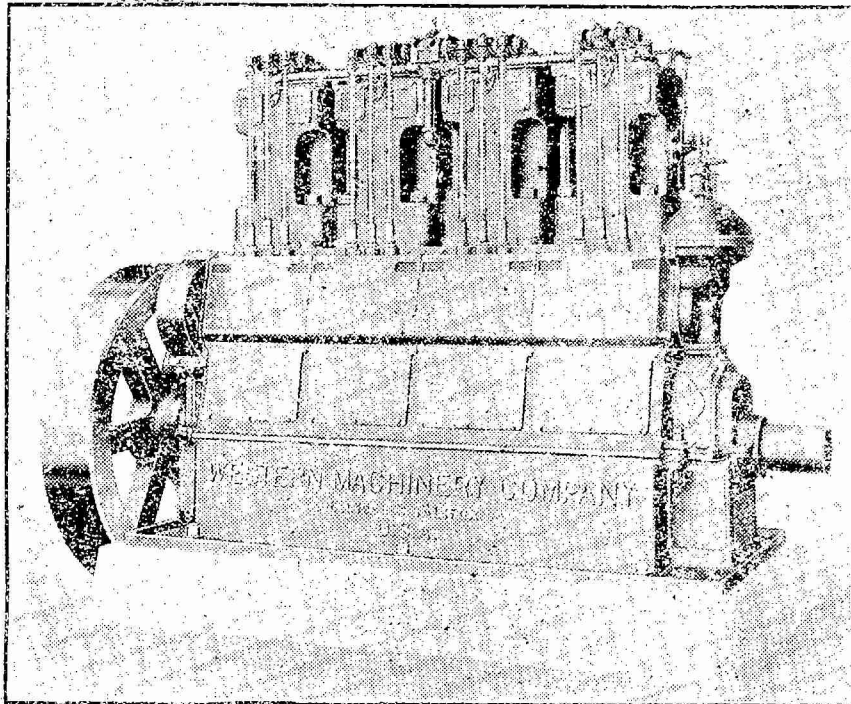
In case of war between Japan and the United States the Philippines would be at once cut off from us. Expert opinion predicts that Japanese strategy would isolate them and strike at Hawaii or the canal. If our fleet were divided as it is now a naval victory over the Pacific fleet would probably result in the capture of Hawaii, the strategic key of the Pacific, and with the route from the canal flanked from that point and in the former German islands, notably the easternmost, the Marshall islands, the Philippines could be taken at leisure.

The defense of the Philippines would involve a large naval and military force and would hardly be worth while, especially if we propose presently to give them up. At present they greatly increase our responsibilities and weaken our strategic position in the Pacific by drawing on our limited naval and military resources.

The Tribune correspondent at Manila believes that the Japanese will wait until the trained soldiery of this war have got past effective military age, relying upon American pacifism and optimism to prevent the training of the younger men and the maintenance of an adequate military and naval establishment. The Japanese are thoughtful and farsighted and we fear they are right in expecting that we shall do as we have done after every war, reduce our defenses to a minimum. They will do no such thing and as a result their organized strength will increase as ours decreases. They will make good use of their strategic gains and when they are ready and we least ready they will strike for mastery of the Pacific.

If these are plausible ideas of the possibilities or probabilities of the future, why should we burden ourselves with the Philippines, which may cost us

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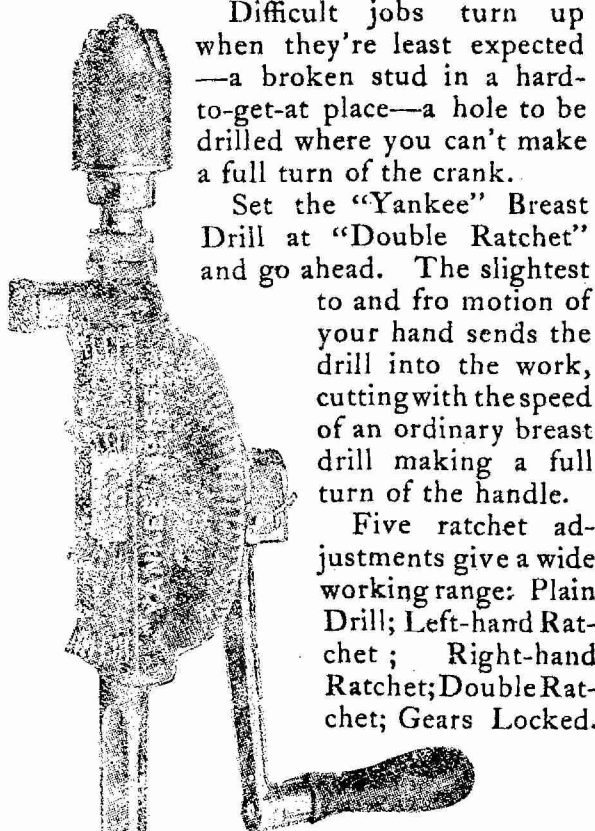
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We are not aspiring to prophecy or to dogmatize. But here is some matter worth thinking over. We cannot afford to drift. If we do we shall pay for our indolence in unnecessary sacrifices of good American blood and perhaps serious loss in national position.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Conflicting Views On the New Banking Consortium

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The fear of international complications has suggested in some quarters the advisability of building up from pure Chinese resources a strong financial syndicate to enable the country to meet the heavy claims upon the national treasury but this proposal is offset by three considerations namely (a) the improbability of raising adequate funds within a short time; (b) the difficulty of making Peking fulfill its pledges in the event of a breach of faith from whatever cause arising; (c) the imminent danger of forcible misappropriation of the funds on the part of the unscrupulous Tuchuns.

The critics of the New Banking Consortium may, for convenience sake, be divided into three groups: the supporters, the protesters, and the doubters. We give here a brief outline of their respective views on the future of the New Banking Consortium vis-a-vis the interests of China.

The Supporters Say: Although the Land Tax is to be pledged as security, its collection cannot, on account of the extensive and laborious nature of the work, fall into foreign hands. That foreign supervision of our national finance is productive of good results has been fully demonstrated by the eminent successes of the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle both of which have become dependable sources of national revenue. International control of Chinese railways will debar the Japanese from exercising exclusive influence over such railways as those connecting Kiaochow with Tsinan, and Hsuechow with Shuntch. The reduction of the Chinese army to 500,000 will spell economic relief and will effectively remove the opposition of the Tuchuns against all plans that aim at the reduction of their forces.

The Protesters Say: The mainspring of politics as finance and when a nation's financial control is wielded to a group of international creditors, the national pulse ceases to be active. The Land Tax is China's principal source of revenue and its mortgage is analogous to national bankruptcy. If it is essential to the sovereignty of a country to maintain the freedom of its land, then land tax which represents a portion of the fruits of land productivity should never be pledged. International control over the question of reducing the Chinese army is a great blow to Chinese national prestige as her future military programs will be subject to the views of the consortium, especially when we bear in mind the fact that, unlike some other powers, China can do without a mighty navy but she relies on an efficient army for national defence. Supervision of the uses to be made with the funds borrowed—a condition particularly emphasized by the Banking Consortium—and intervention with the internal politics of China are, to our mind, twin-sister problems which by their very identity of nature, must overlap.



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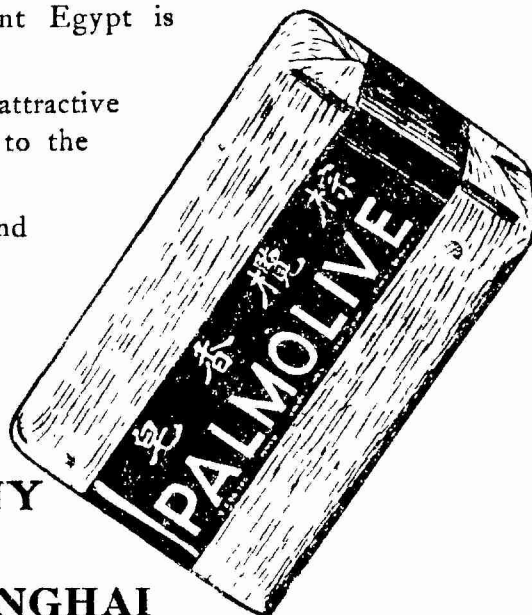
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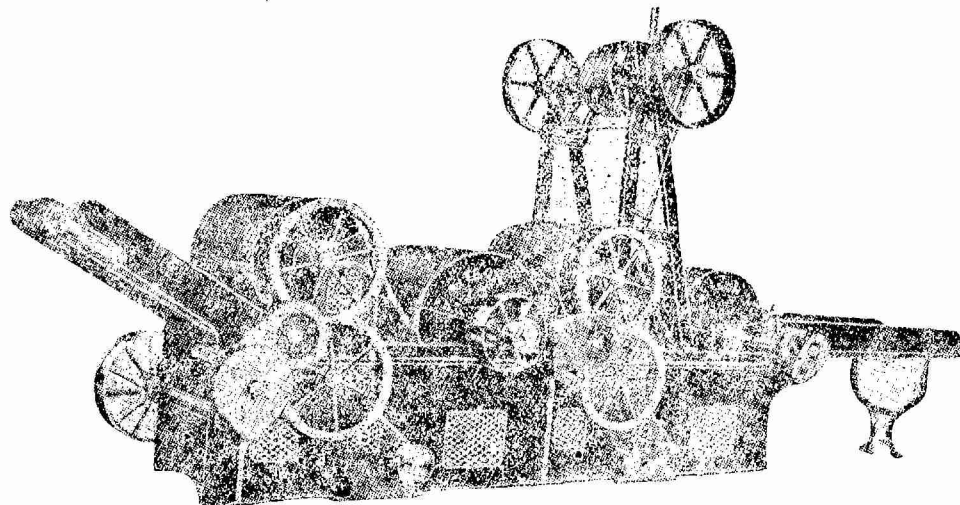
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The Doubters Say: To a great extent we concur with the views of the opposition. But if we reject the offers of the New Banking Consortium, we are at a loss to see where funds could be forthcoming for meeting the claims of the Old Banking Group, the monthly deficit of over ten millions, and the total sum of thirty-five million dollars needed to wipe off the liabilities of the Peking government up to the end of the current year. The outlook is not without an element of danger when we turn our attention to the outstanding arrears of military pay that cause dissatisfaction among the troops and obstruct the taking of practical steps for their disbandment. The situation is indeed dilemmatical.

A Reconstructive Program for Immediate Enforcement

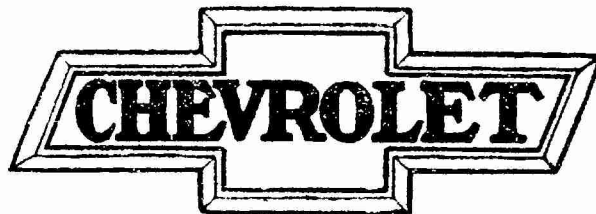
From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

No student of Chinese politics can afford to close his eyes against the existing factors of national unrest which, generally speaking, may be said to spring from three sources:—(1) The famine which has wrought havoc in no less than eight provinces; (2) the excessive military forces stationed in various parts of the country; (?) the collapse of the piece goods market and the general curtailment of demands for imported foreign merchandise. As a result of these developments, we have to face the problem of dealing with millions of people thrown out of employment in industrial and commercial pursuits. Can we make these men immediately take up work on the farm? We cannot do this any more than we can make them all at once forget their town life and give up their town habits. The solution of the problem must, therefore, be sought in other directions.

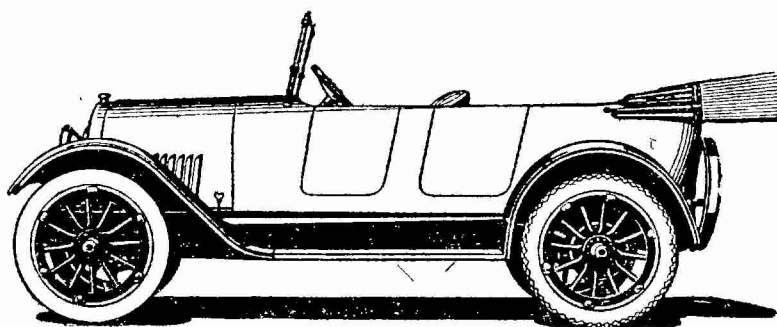
It does not pay to weep over spilt milk. The stringency of the financial situation is brought about partly by the abnormal rates of exchange and partly by the decline of China's export trade in silk and tea. As long as China's raw materials and foreign merchandise are exchanged and distributed on an extensive scale, the steadiness of the commercial market is a safeguard against national upheavals. But the problem of reconstruction is made doubly difficult when on the top of physical misfortunes there comes stagnation in commerce. Because the problem is hard, let us set our minds and hands to reconstructive measures that are as thoroughly practical as they are vitally urgent. "Reconstruction" must be on the hearts as well as on the lips of aggressive militarists, unscrupulous politicians, commercial profiteers, and the avaricious gentry.

With union comes strength, and the following program will be found easy of accomplishment:—

1. *Production.* The production of human necessities should be made the leading enterprise so that all may be clothed and fed. In the absence of machinery, manual labor should be enlisted.
2. *Education.* The people should be provided with industrial training on a large scale.
3. *Thrift.* Extravagance in every shape or form should be checked.
4. *Waterways and Roads.* The surplus of manpower should be employed for the opening up of waterways and the construction of roads.
5. *Improved Farming Methods.* In order to make every mou of land yield its right quota of produce, farming methods should be modernised.
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the establishment of an increasing number of factories.

In fine, the greatest ill under which China groans today is the wastage of man-power in the ranks of the unemployed who form a considerable percentage of the total population.

If the soldiers were converted into farmers, and if greater efforts were directed to the production of goods than to their distribution, a dawn of a new China of peace, power and plenty, may be safely predicted.

Unconditional Withdrawal of Japanese Troops From Hungchun

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

In the realm of diplomatic negotiations it occasionally happens that a clause is embodied in the pact whereby one or more phases of a great issue are reserved for future discussion as a result of the impossibility of immediate settlement. But this is only done for the express purpose of safe-guarding the mutual interests of the two parties engaged in a diplomatic controversy.

Japan is trying to induce China to agree to the Japanese demand that Japan shall reserve the right of despatching troops into Chinese territory whenever she deems fit. This is a plain case of a one-sided reservation.

Now Hungchun is Chinese territory and it is unthinkable that China as a sovereign state could sanction the demand for a right of way that will make possible the execution of Japan's schemes of future invasions. Moreover, if China were again to fall into the snare of an unjust compromise, the results will be disastrous inasmuch as the Japanese, who are pastmasters in the "art" of manipulating international agreements, will use the Hungchun case of reservation as a pretext for sending Japanese troops to any part of China where a Japanese community, however small has settled down.

Chang Tso-lin has expressed the opinion that the reservation clause is harmless because by means of strict surveillance on the part of the frontier garrison, no serious disorder could possibly arise. An irresponsible statement of this kind betrays both his ignorance of diplomatic affairs and his pro-Japanese tendencies.

Interest on First Year Domestic Loan Bonds

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The Foreign Banking Group has expressed its unwillingness to hand over the surplus of customs revenue that used to be paid to the Military government at Canton although the Minister of Finance has declared that the money will be used for the payment of interest due on the Domestic Loan Bonds issued in the first year of the *Min Kuo*. The justifiable nature of the disbursement is not open to question, and we believe that the reluctance on the part of the Banking Group to accede to the request of the government is most likely due to their sceptical attitude towards the declared union between north and south.

It is of the highest importance that the interest in question should be duly paid because any default or delay of payment will affect the people's faith in loan bonds which bespeak national credit, and will prove an additional source of anxiety in business circles, calculated to disturb the equilibrium of the financial market. According to a Peking telegram just received, the report of delay in payment of the interest on the loan bonds is officially repudiated.

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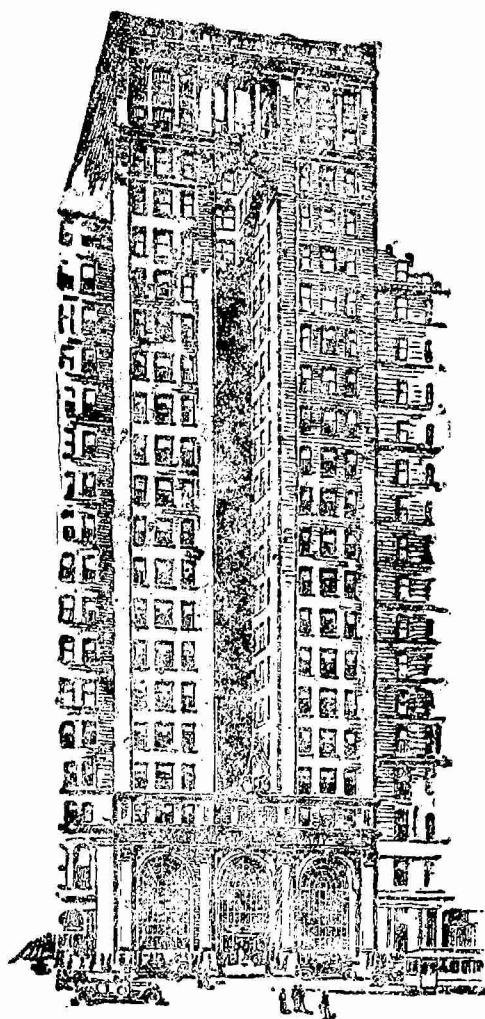
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because of their constant contact with foreign trade, because of their location at the center of American business, because of their facilities and connections and their trade credit information, are able to give a banking service which is very valuable for producers and shippers in the Far East.

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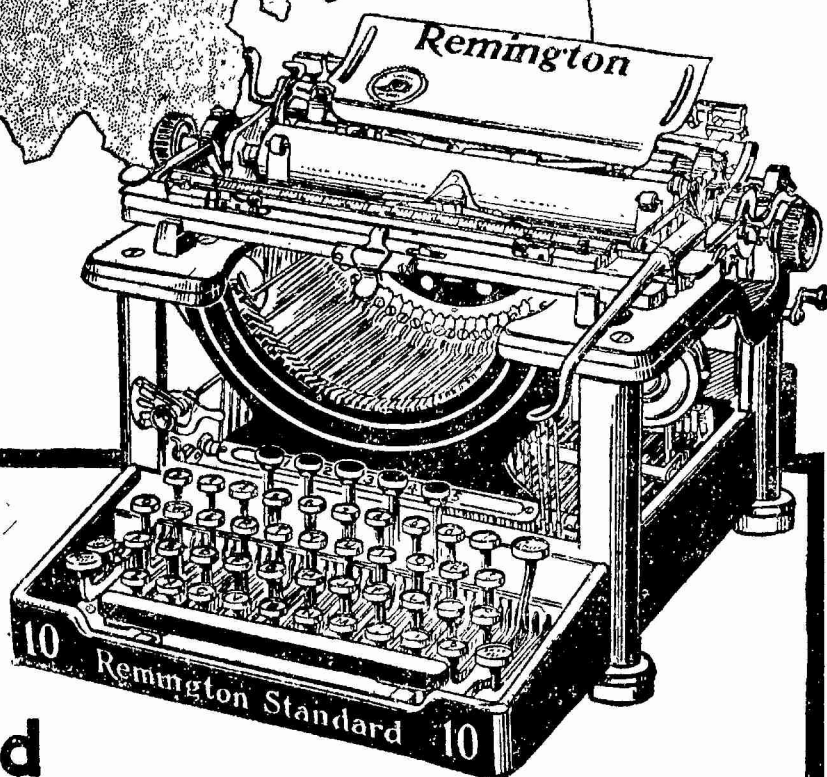
Porcelains

The greatest authority, Bushell on the subject of porcelains, defines porcelain as white, hard pottery which has been vitrified and made translucent by firing. All Chinese porcelain is of the hard paste variety, that is containing only natural elements in the composition of the body and the glaze. He further tells us that the body of porcelain consists essentially of two elements that is the white clay, or kao-lin, the unctuous and infusible element, which gives plasticity to the paste, and the felspathic stone, or petuntse, which is fusible at a high temperature, and gives transparency to the porcelain as discussed by Mrs. H. K. Wright at a meeting of the Literary Department on Friday, November 26. (Of the two Chinese names, kao-lin is that of a locality where the best porcelain earth is mined, petuntse literally "white briquettes" refers to the shape in which the finely pulverized porcelain stone is brought to the potteries, after it has been submitted to the preliminary processes of pounding and decantation). The two are mixed together with water to form a paste which is made into the shape required either by lathe or mould. The piece is then exposed to the sun to dry, and when dry, the color and glaze are applied. This is usually done in one of three ways—the color is either applied first and the glaze after, so that the color appears under the glaze as in blue and white; or the two are mixed together and applied, as in celadon and single colored decoration generally, or the glaze is applied first and the color after. The firing is done as a rule immediately after the application of the glaze, so that in over-glaze decoration the piece must have passed thru the kiln before the colors can be applied and to fix them a second firing is necessary.

The Chinese describe porcelain as a hard compact fine-grained pottery which may be distinguished from ordinary pottery or earthen ware by the clear musical note which it gives out on percussion, and by the test that it cannot be scratched by a knife. It is generally agreed, according to Bushell, that porcelain was first made in China, and Franks states that the manufacture of porcelain proper in China, is considered to have commenced under the Sun dynasty, between 206 B. C. and 87 A. D. The *blanc de chine* porcelain is a white ware of distinctive character and great beauty which was, and still is made at Te-hua Hsine, in the central part of the province. The cups and bowls usually have a spreading rim, that the ware was known as *pai ts'u*, it was rich and lustrous, but as a rule, thick, and images of Buddha were beautiful. This condensed account is supplemented by a few remarks in the K'ang Hsi Encyclopedia, from which we gather that the material for the ware was mined in the hills behind the Ch'eng monastery and that it was very carefully prepared, but if the porcelain was worked thin it was liable to lose shape in the kiln, and if too thick was liable to crack. At first it was very expensive but by the time of writing (about 1700) it was widely distributed and no longer expensive.

Mrs. W. S. Ward also discussed the one-color porcelain. Celadon, as explained by the speaker, is the oldest of the one-color porcelain and is believed to be the first bit of porcelain ever seen in England—a bowl which was given to New College, Oxford, early

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A The' Dansant will be held in connection with the Bazaar.

Carlton Cafe, December 14

Bazaar starts 3:30 p.m.

Dancing 4:30 to 7 p.m.

Tea charges \$1.

Under the auspices of the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai.

(Proceeds to go for general welfare work).

in the 15th century. Queen Elizabeth also received gifts of this one-color porcelain. Celadon was exported to Persia and India as early as the Tang period (618-906 A. D.) and was valued by eastern potentates long before it was heard of in Europe, and with these admirers it was endowed with the marvelous prosperity of being able to detect poison in food, by changing its color. Chinese literature ascribes the invention of porcelain to some twenty-five centuries before Christ.

The word celadon, it should be explained, stands for both a class, and a special color, first the large class of single color glazes, and second a particular sea-green color, which was most common during both the Sung and Ming periods. This class reached perfection, about 1500, which was an attempt on the part of old Chinese potters to imitate the much prized green jade. Rare kinds were produced during the Kang Hsi period and even greater variety under the Ch'eng Lung period. The glaze is the master quality and from Kang Hsi are dated the three most famous and costly of all self-colors:—the rare apple green, and one called young onion sprouts, suggestive of the tenderest grass green; the more celebrated ruby red, or *sang de boeuf*; and later the famous peach-bloom which glaze the Chinese used to say, was obtained from pulverized rubies and other precious stones.

Perhaps the most interesting of all porcelain is the Flambe porcelain. It would take long years of study to become accurate and expert in ones tastes and knowledge to distinguish. However, an amateur, with his eyes open, can learn enough about "these children of flame" to get great pleasure from his knowledge.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1920

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 3,574,402
Bills Receivable.....	8,393,309
Credit Granted on Acceptances.....	3,125,331
Cash.....	3,619,706
Other Assets.....	620,908

\$19,333,656

LIABILITIES:

Capital.....	\$ 1,000,000
Reserve.....	120,000
Deposits.....	8,507,501
Drafts Issued.....	6,199,902
Liability on Acceptances.....	3,125,331
Other Liabilities.....	380,922

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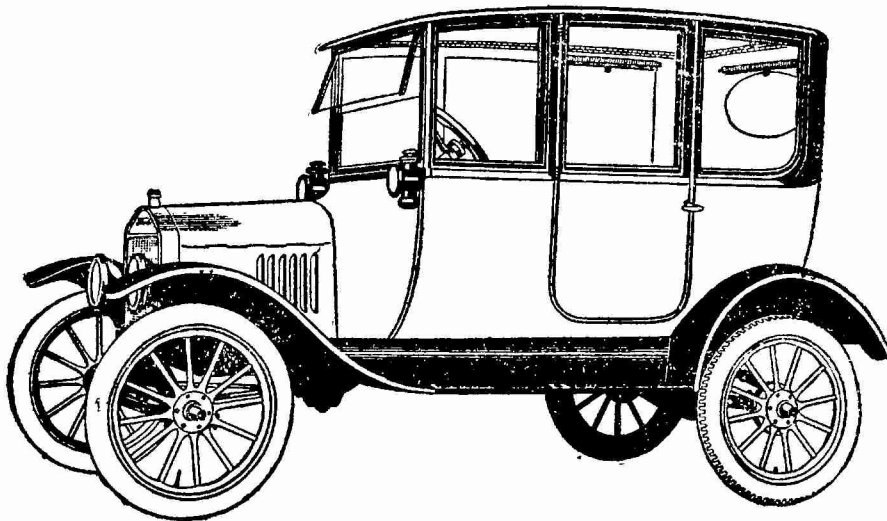
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Better Homes Campaign

For practically all of China's social problems the home is the strategic point of attack and a campaign for better homes has been contemplated since last spring by the Y. W. C. A. This is an outgrowth of the Women's Conference held in Shanghai during January 1920. At this time a députation of prominent women educators and church workers from America came to China at the instigation of the women's mission boards of that country. Among other things appointed by this conference was one on social service. Out of this grew a union committee for the conduct over a considerable length of time of a Better Homes Campaign to be demonstrated in Shanghai and from thence, it is hoped, to spread to other centers in China. The special contribution of the Y. W. C. A. to this campaign will be a Social Service Institute which opens Friday, December 3 at the association's building, 11-a Quinsan Road, Shanghai. The afternoons of the next ten days will be given to a series of classes, lectures, and exhibits on the important phases of home life. The directness of approach is particularly indicated in the series on home relationships, under which the wisest obtainable leaders will conduct discussions on marriage, betrothal, the daughter in the home, the relationship of employers and servants, etc. Sunday discussions will be given to talks and discussions on place of religion in the home.



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Hallowe'en Party, October 30, 1920



The group of American children who enjoyed a real Hallowe'en party at the Columbia Country Club on Hallowe'en eve, October 30. The club house was attired in corn stalks, pumpkins, black cats, Jack O'Lanterns, witches and bamboo. The children as seen above were costumed as brownies, cow boys, Indians, sailors, flowers, and fairies and opened the party with a grand march. Prizes were awarded the best costumes worn by the children and they went to, Miss Marie Brown, who was a beautiful little bride, Miss Betty Crow, a dainty Morning Glory, Miss Barbara Bernard as a Black Cat, Miss Jane and Master D. D. Bunn as Old Fashioned kiddies, Stewart Rose and Spencer Stocker as Uncle Sam.



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Many persons have given much advice on how to increase the supply of necessities, get rid of waste, and bring nations back to a universally prosperous condition again, but all of it be reduced to this old formula:

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to produce more goods and develop natural wealth, and

SAVE,

to build up a reserve fund for yourself and for your community to use to further legitimate industry.

A savings account will help you to build up the reserve you need.

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American Woman's Club Gives Bridge Party

More than thirty-eight tables were reserved for bridge at the bridge party given on Monday afternoon at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer November 29, by the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club. Tea was served during the afternoon and funds derived from this bridge will be turned over to the Bridge Committee, composed of Mrs. William Morris, Mrs. Percy Bryant and Mrs. R. B. Nichols. After the expenses are deducted from the amount the remainder will be donated to the Social Service Department to be used for general welfare work. Those who arranged for tables at the party were the following: Mrs. James MacDonell, chairman of Social Service Department, Mesdames Steelher, Martin, Gaines, Crow, Morris, Upson, Vanbuskirk, Stedman, Lunt, Fearn, Macbeth, Hammond, Bryant, Wentworth, Hale, Lethin, Merriman, Finklestein, Gregory, Strawn, Forrestier, Clapp, O'Brien, Holmes, Holcomb, Boden, Dollar, Stone, Allen, Janes, Haines, Kurt, Robeson, Gray, Thomas, and Perkins.

Prizes were donated for each table and consisted of fans, fancy work, dishes, parasols, ect. The bridge party was held in the pavilion of the club.

Prospecting For Oil in Philippines

Drilling for oil will begin early next year on a large tract of petroleum lands on the southern end of Bontoc peninsula in Tayabas, Philippine Islands,

according to a recent issue of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. The operations are to be under the Richmond Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California. The drilling crew is expected to arrive in Manila on December 31.

The work comes as a result of the report of R. E. Dickerson, a geologist of the company, who has been investigating the field for one and one-half years. The seepage of the field shows a parafine base and a high gasoline content.

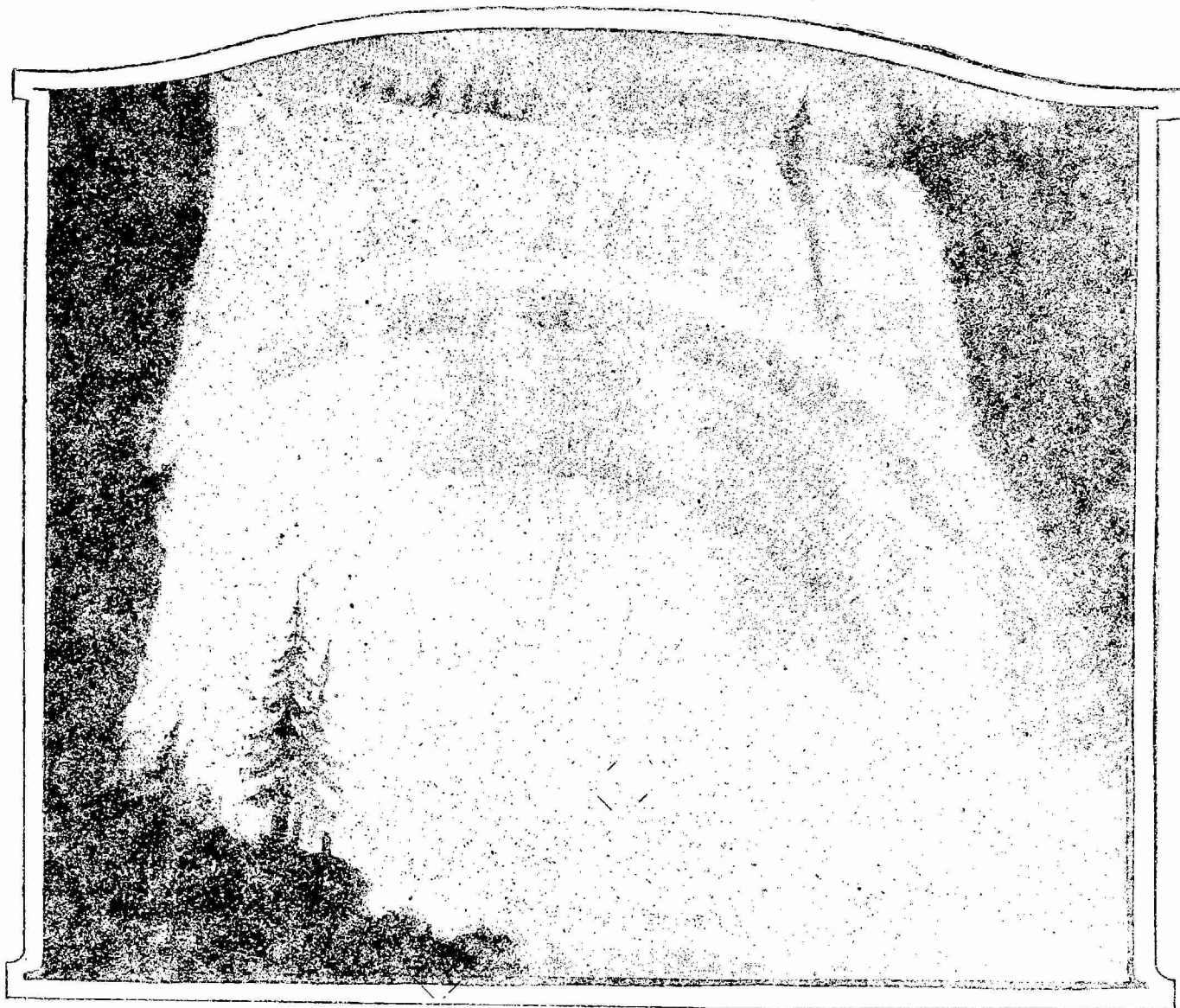
Million Peso Opium Run Attempted

An attempt to smuggle 8,300 tins of high grade Hongkong opium into the Philippine Islands was made recently by Chinese at Hinuntangan, a coast town of the province of Cebu, Philippine Islands, according to the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. The shipment was contained in thirty-nine petroleum cans.

Evidence reported by the Collector of Customs of Cebu involves the chief of police, a number of municipal policemen and councilors of Talisay. The Chinese concerned have been released on bail.

Philippine Rates on New York Bills Raised

Philippine treasury rates on New York exchange bills were raised on November 17 to 8- $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for telegraphic transfers and 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for time drafts, in forward bills,



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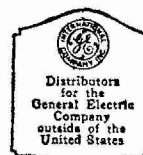
Even now, millions of horsepower in undeveloped waterpower are running to waste that could be used, conserving coal and oil.

Information on complete power plant equipment, in all sizes, will be furnished upon request.



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Good crops, gold exchange and minor influences including reported dullness of trade throughout Japan and in Hongkong, are making the Philippines a dumping spot for merchandise. United States imports are keeping up to the 62 per cent of the total, but large shipments of piece goods are coming in, under duty, of course, from Hongkong and Japan. General merchandise is coming from Spain, England and Germany. Examples: Needles, egg-eye type, come in from England, pay duty and sell for 41 pesos the 720 dozen packs: The imports of the finest grade of batiste in a month have exceeded the entire imports of this line of goods.

"The heavy imports are due to the gold exchange advantages," a British merchant explains.

The government is preparing to pass a law authorizing the governor general to control sale of exchange and to ascertain that exchange bills requested are to cover Philippine imports. The drain upon the banks and the treasury has been very heavy. Warehouses are heavily stocked and some goods are going at pre-war prices, according to reliable information. The stringency of currency is especially acute at this time, due to the opening of the sugar milling season and the necessity for moving the largest crops in the history of the islands.

South China Trade Prosperous for 1919

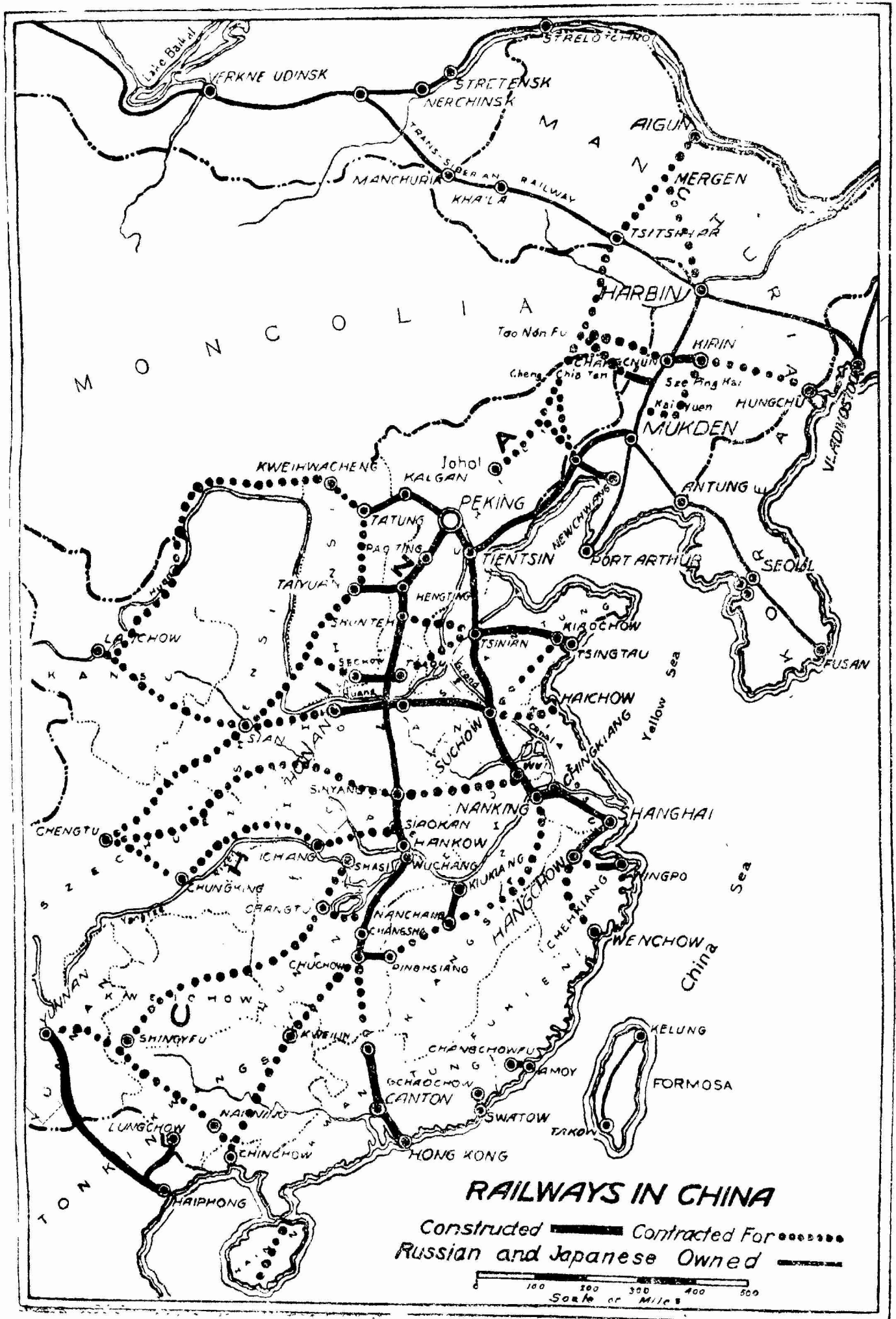
General prosperity—with few exceptions—is shown for the ports of the southern coast of China for 1919 by Vol. IV of the Port Trade Statistics and Reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs recently issued. Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and other ports show increases in both imports and exports and customs revenues despite unsettled political and crop conditions during the year. That these reports may be somewhat erroneous is pointed out in several of the port returns due to increased prices for incoming and outgoing goods and other factors which would make the monetary value inaccurate as an indication of the actual volume of trade.

The effects of the anti-Japanese boycott during the year which reached its greatest height in the southern provinces may be traced through the reports of the various ports. A decline is shown in many of the products of Japan which hitherto played a large part in the South China trade.

The report of Foochow, where a serious brush between the Japanese and Chinese resulted from the boycott, the following regarding it is taken: "On the whole it is certain that Japanese trade and shipping interests at this port suffered quite appreciably during the year but there is not likely to be much doubt as to the effects being soon neutralized and overcome."

"A feature of the shipping industry," says the Kowloon report, "during the year was the arrival of U. S. A. tonnage in the Transpacific and other trades operated by various American firms on behalf of the United States Shipping Board. This contributed largely to an excess of tonnage and indicates, perhaps, a source of keen competition in the future."

Probably no better record of the political and commercial events of the various deep sea and river ports and their provinces can be found than these reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs. They are well and humanly written.



NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtze River valley.

Population of city
150,000

Population of district
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features of Nantungchow and
the Nantungchow district are :

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- 2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.
- 3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.
- 4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.
- 5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.
- 6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.
- 7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.
- 8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.
- 9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.
- 10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.
- 11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of \$300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo

S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. S. Da Sung —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

S. S. Da Chi

These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,
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The American Business Situation

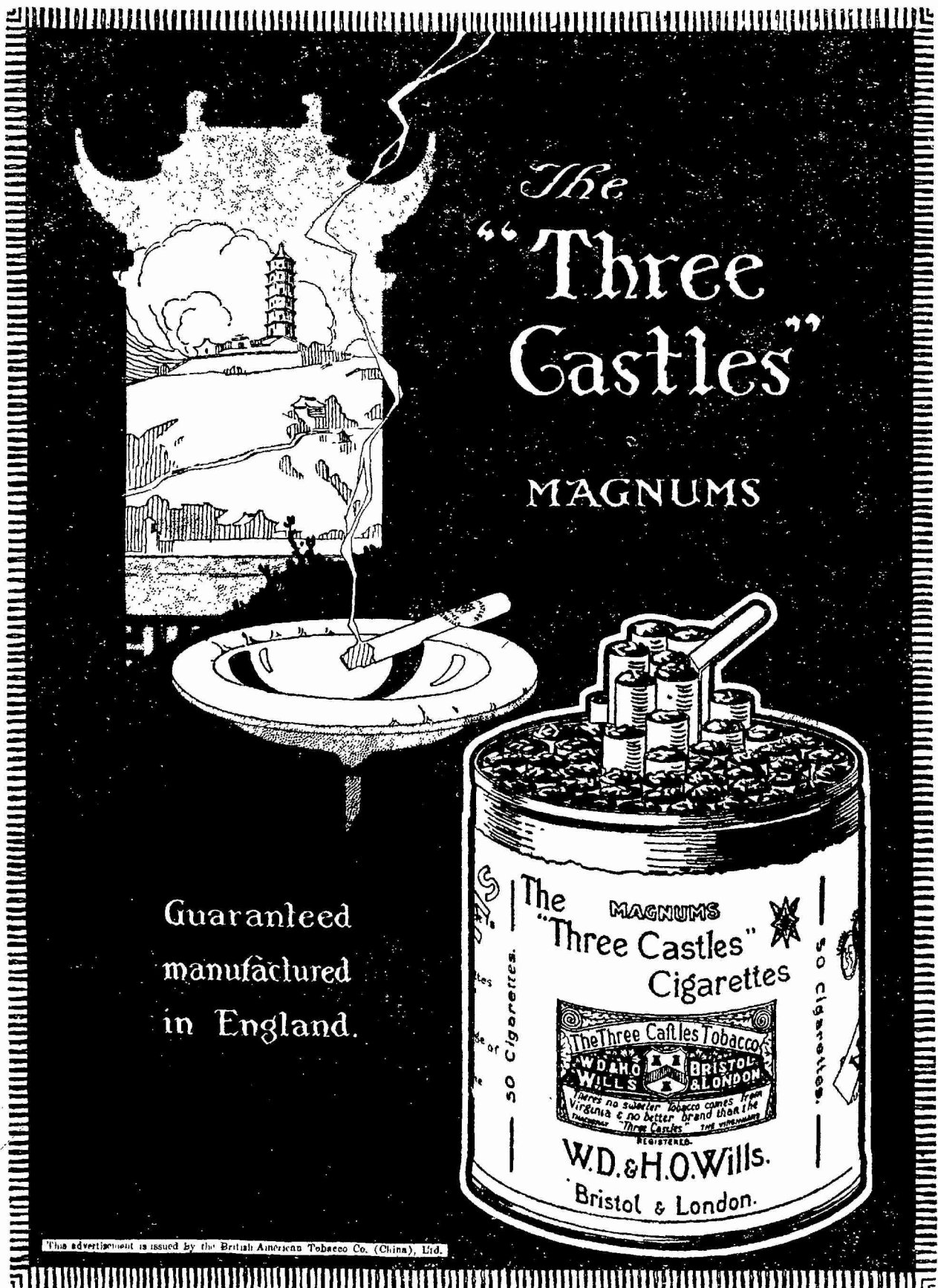
With prices steadily falling, it is natural that trade and commerce should proceed with lagging steps. Scarcely an important staple in the United States has escaped the declining tendency, and each day is heralded by a new price level for some commodity of general use. Wheat, corn, cotton, rice, sugar, textiles, all these and many more have been on the toboggan, and there is no indication that the end has been reached. While the declines are most noticeable in wholesale quotations, the effect is spreading to retail prices, also, and the reign of the justly famous H. C. L. seems to be approaching its end. Plenty of goods are to be had, and the buyer, no longer apprehensive that he will be unable to fill his wants, is rather inclined to hold off until he thinks the bottom has been reached.

The extent of the decline is shown by Bradstreet's index number—being the totals of the price per pound of ninety-six articles of common consumption. On October 1 the index number was \$16.9094, as compared with \$17.9746 on September 1 and with the high point of \$2086 on February 1. During September the heaviest declines were in the textile group, due to the slashing of prices on cotton goods. Retail prices of foodstuffs fell off two per cent during the month, according to the statisticians of the Department of Labor at Washington. For the first time in a long period, the buyer dominates the situation, and the seller is obliged to do something more than languidly offer his wares.

Provided the downward movement is not carried too far and too rapidly, the descent to a lower level is without doubt a wholesome thing. It means a wider diffusion of the good things of life, and ultimately more comforts for all. The immediate effect, however, is consternation and resentment in the minds of those who have things to sell, particularly things which were produced at high cost in the expectation of realizing high returns. The wheat grower and the cotton planter complain bitterly at being forced to take less than they are "entitled" to receive for their products, and all sorts of plans are proposed whereby values may be propped up to avoid loss to producers. The Federal Reserve Board is constantly importuned to make special rulings so as to enable farmers or cattlemen or cotton planters to hold their wares for a better price, but thus far the Board wisely has declined to interfere with the natural course of economic movements. The law of supply and demand, which was suspended by governmental action during the war, is again coming into its own, to the advantage of the consumer, however painful the result may be temporarily to the producer.

When values crumble somebody is bound to lose, and the almost universal effort to get out from under has disclosed a deplorable condition of business ethics. The ingenuity displayed in devising excuses and pretexts for rejections, withdrawals and cancellations on a falling market is little short of supernatural.

Although the momentum of business has been in some measure checked by the conditions just described, the volume of transactions passing through the banks is enormous. Bank clearings of the leading cities of the United States for the first nine months of this year aggregated 335 billion dollars, as compared with 292 billions for the same period of 1919. Exports of merchandise for the first eight months of the year, according to the figures compiled by Bradstreet's, were valued at 5483 billion dollars as



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compared with 5,272 billions in 1919, while imports for the same period were 4,000 billions compared with 2,261 billions for the like months of 1919.

The financial situation shows signs of improvement. While there has been no reduction, but rather an increase, in the aggregate of loans held by banks, and the amount of paper rediscounted has grown in volume, the Federal Reserve banks, collectively, maintain their legal reserves at a figure slightly above the legal requirement, and have found it unnecessary to adopt any further restrictive measure. Credit required for harvesting and marketing crops is available, but there is a tendency to discourage the use of borrowed money in holding crops for higher prices. Commercial paper still rules at eight per cent., with no great demand manifested even at that attractive figure. Owing to the high rates, many houses which ordinarily use the market are getting their requirements from their depositary banks, which, consequently, have little surplus to invest in outside paper.

The drop in commodity prices is reflected by a downward movement in industrial stocks and an upward movement in bonds. The investment market is very active, and bond houses are chiefly concerned to obtain enough good securities to satisfy the demands of their customers. Recent issues of industrial bonds at very attractive rates of interest have been quickly over-subscribed and immediately absorbed by investors. The amount of cash available for purchases of this sort is really astonishing, and the demand already has prompted a rise in first-class municipals. Confidence in the future of business in the United States is inspired by contemplation of the maturing crops. Ideal weather conditions during the past two months have resulted in the greatest corn harvest the country ever saw. The low price prevailing means that more than the usual quantity of this grain will be fed on the farms and come into the market later in the form of ham, bacon, eggs, poultry and butter.—*Bulletin the American National Bank.*—San Francisco.

November 1, 1920.

Men and Events

Samuel Sokobin, U. S. Vice-Consul at Kalgan arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s. s. Shinyo Maru* from South China.

Mrs. Carl Crow is planning to depart for America on Saturday, November 4, on the *s. s. Ecuador* on a short business trip.

J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, Peking, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, December 3, on a ten days visit.

Hayden Nichols of Columbia, Missouri, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, has joined the staff of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

Major and Mrs. R. L. Eichelberger of Manila, P. I., were in Shanghai last week enroute to Tientsin where Major Eichelberger has been assigned to the 15th Infantry.

Harold Pitt of the Pacific Commercial Company, Manila was in Shanghai last week on his way to Manila, after several months spent on a business trip in America.

Julcan Arnold, American Commercial Attache attached to the American Legation, Peking, is due to arrive in Shanghai on a short business trip on December 8.

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. T. Saunders, former manager of the Shanghai branch, of Carter Macy and Company, Inc., is starting business as an exchange brokers on his own account in Shanghai next week.

The launching of the steamer *Kiang-An*, built for the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company, took place at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company, on Saturday, November 27 at 2:15 o'clock.

Frederick W. Stevens, former member of the faculty of the University of Michigan and resident representative of the American banks in the Consortium, is expected to arrive in Shanghai during December on the *s. s. Mont eagle*.

At a meeting of the Rotary Club on Thursday, December 2, it was decided that a Christmas tree and party would be given for the Loong Hwa Orphanage on Christmas Day. In addition to candy, nuts, and fruit to be given the children a pair of woolen gloves and stockings each will be also donated.

Y. Tsenshan Wang, recently secretary in charge of Foreign Affairs, Public Works and Industries in the office of the Shantung Civil Governor, and now private secretary to former-governor Chu Yin-kwang, is visiting in Shanghai this week. He plans to depart for Peking on Friday, November, 3.

Articles of Incorporation were filed in the United States Court for China for the Hutchinson Bell Company. It is capitalized at Taels 25,000 and is to act as brokers and agents in Shanghai in shipping insurance and commission business. The first board of directors consists of Charles V. Hutchinson, Charles H. Williams, and George Bell.

More than 200 novices will be initiated into the Mystic Shrine in Shanghai during February or March when Ellis Lewis Garretson, Imperial Potentate of of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, escorted by the Divan of Afifi Temple of Tacoma, Washington arrives. Mr. Garretson will first make the trip to Manila where more than 100 novices will be initiated.

J. W. Gallagher, who resigned recently as the American member of the Consultative Board of the Whangpoo Conservancy, is to be succeeded by J. Harold Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai. The Consultative Board of the conservancy project is a body made up of representatives of treaty powers, acting in an advisory capacity in connection with the improvement work under way.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, former editor of the *Peking Leader* and professor at Tsing Hua College, was in Shanghai this week enroute to Geneva, Switzerland, and the meeting of the League of Nations. Dr. Tyau has been invited by Dr. Wellington Koo to become one of the experts of the Chinese delegation. He is author of "London Through Chinese Eyes," and will soon bring out a new work, "China Awakened." Mrs. Tyau is accompanying her husband.

According to the *Municipal Gazette* of Thursday, November 24, a school for chauffeurs will be opened at the Gordon Road Police Station, March 1921 by the Municipal Council, upon the recommendation of the

Not Only Your Christmas But Your "Year 'Round" Shopping—

SHOULD be done at the WING ON department store of Shanghai. This statement includes not only those persons who are residents of Shanghai but also those of the outports since the WING ON COMPANY maintains a modern mail order service, with expert packing and personal supervision, for the residents of Central and North China.

The WING ON store is planned and conducted along the system of the most modern department stores of the world and there is no want which cannot be filled in one of its many and varied departments. Shopping here means positive satisfaction and money saved.

Since this is the Christmas season, here are a few departments that you are invited to visit in your search for gifts:

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Toys of all lands, games, dolls,—everything to please the youngsters can be obtained here.

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A veritable exhibit of the choicest jewelry and curios of China and other lands are gathered here.

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Here may be planned the Xmas dinner from wines to desserts, candies and nuts, delectable, fresh and appetizing.

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For those to whom the practical gifts appeal, our furniture, rug and draperies departments should be visited.

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Neckties and other mens wear play a big role at Christmas time—we have a large assortment.

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Everything that is dear to the feminine heart may be found in our various department—from silks to furs.

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Perfumes, traveling sets, safety razors, fountain pens, patent pencils, stationery, kodaks,—you have but to make your wish known and we will supply it.

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Commissioner of Police. The chauffers will be taught to drive a car, as well as the mechanism of the engine. The school will be in charge of a foreign instructor. In case sufficient applications are made a class for owner-drivers will be given.

The National Typographic Library and Museum of the American Type Foundry Company of New York is preparing a collection of all foreign and native language newspapers and magazines in China for their permanent historical exhibit. The compilation is in the hands of Carl Crow, of Carl Crow, Inc., who will send the newspapers and magazines accompanied by a historical sketch. Anyone having rare copies desiring to send to the exhibit may communicate with Mr. Crow, 34 Nanking Road, Telephone, Central-2250.

Volume 1, Number 2, of the Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers as just been published dated October 1920. The Association of Chinese and American Engineers was organized in Peking, November 22, 1919 by Chinese and American engineers with the sanction and approval of the Chinese government. The association has as its object: the advancing of engineering knowledge and practice, the maintaining of high professional standards and the fostering of a spirit of co-operation and fellowship among engineers. The contents include a report of the general meeting of the association, address of President K. Y. Kwong, article on irrigation in India, notes, list of members, etc.

The formal opening of three institutes of which Dr. Mary Stone has been instigator took place on Wednesday, December 1, on the corner of Rue du Consulat and Boulevard de Montigny, at 3 o'clock. The three departments include headquarters of the W. C. T. U. in China, of which Dr. Mary Stone is National president, a central dispensary of the Nurses Training School, and a Girl's Day School for evangelistic work. Associated with Dr. Stone in her work are her sister, Dr. Phebe Stone, graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School, and Miss Lillian Wu, graduate of the Nurses Training School of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Mary Stone was the founder of the Danforth Memorial Hospital for women in Kiukiang and has been connected with that institution for more than twenty years.

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—WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?—

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

Address

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

This book is designed for the use of Legations, Consulates, Business Men, School, College and City Libraries, Newspaper Offices—in fact anyone interested in China. It gives just the information desired regarding the men who are now the leaders in China. It gives their ages, educational attainments, information regarding their professional and official achievements and general idea regarding their present position in Chinese affairs.

*If You Are Interested in Selling or Buying
in China—If You Are Interested in the
Politics of China—If You Are Interested
in Education in China—You Need This
Book and This Refers to Chinese as well as
Foreigners.*

Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from \$1 (cardboard binding), and \$1.50 (Imitation Leather) to \$2 and \$2.50. All orders, however, that have been received prior to November 1 will be filled at the previously advertised price.

The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

.....
MILLARD'S REVIEW, Shanghai: Please send the undersigned
.....copies of Vol. 2, *Who's Who in China* for
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Name

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SURPLUS AND PROFITS 24,189,000
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Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American
Bank of Commerce

News from North China

The Great Northern Telegraph Company has contributed \$5,000, to the International Famine Relief Fund through their Shanghai head office.

Wu Lai-hsi resigned from the *Peking Daily News* as editor on the 20th instant. T. H. Shah succeeds him as manager, and Mr. Lo is now acting as editor for the time being.

D. F. Bostock's Royal Italian Circus gave the opening performances on Saturday afternoon at Tientsin before large audiences in the huge tent erected on the open space at the rear of the Empire Theatre.

Another consignment of arms and ammunition including four mountain guns, six machine-guns, one thousand rifles, etc. has been sent to Urga for the Chinese troops there via the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

G. T. Chao, Vice-president of the Tsing Hua College, has been appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, superintendent of Tsing Hua students in America. The present superintendent, Shih Tsang-yuan, is on leave.

The American Red Cross announces a gift of \$25,000 by the Standard Oil Company of New York for use in the famine relief work. The contribution was made through W. C. Sprague of Shanghai, general manager for China of the Standard Oil Company.

Harry F. Payne, who has been manager of the American Bank Note Company in Peking for the last two years, left Peking on November 20, for Shanghai where he was to sail on the Shinyo Maru for America on November 26, and expects to return to China early next spring.

It has been decided that the first election for the new House of Representatives will begin in March and the second on April next, while the elections for the Senate will take place on April 20 and those of the Tibetan and Mongolian member of both houses on April 20,

A new paper, the *Chun Pao*, will soon appear in Peking. Messrs. Chang Shih-chow (representative of Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan), Ting Shih-yi (Secretary to the Presidency during the Li Yuan-hung regime) and Liu Show-show, a well known writer at the capital, will be on the editorial staff.

Chiang Kang-hu, former member of the faculty of the government University of Peking, by permission of the police, has returned to the capital. Mr. Chiang was actively interested in the student demonstrations of May last year against Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang, whom the students regarded as national traitors.

Major S. T. Dockray, supervising engineer of the Ministry of Communications, returned to Peking from Urga Monday afternoon, which he had visited at the request of the Ministry in connection with the construction of a new wireless station. The station has been constructed and operated for a time, but the present situation does not allow its continuation in operation.

A Thanksgiving service was held by the members of the American community in both Peking and

Tientsin on November 25. In Tientsin an address was given by R. M. Hersey, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. In Peking the American community gave an elaborate ball and entertainment at the Grand Hotel de Peking, the net proceeds of which went to the famine relief fund.

The new offices of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada at 40 Teng Shih Kou, Peking, were formally opened a week ago Friday. A large number of policy-holders and friends were present. Stephen Power, general agent for North China, and Captain H. S. Openshaw, from Tientsin, came up for the occasion, and with Alexander Ramsay, the Peking agent, acted as hosts.

The Princeton Club of Peking was the host of the local Harvard and Yale Clubs at a triangle smoker held at the Returned Students' Club last week to welcome to Peking one of Princeton's most distinguished alumni, Franklin W. d'Olier. A happy coincidence made possible the presence of Carl Erdman, captain of the Princeton track team that went to England last summer and defeated Oxford.

The International Christian Fellowship met on Monday at the Y. W. C. A. Peking for a series of visits to the Home for Disabled Children, the Peking Orphanage, the Insane Asylum and the New Home for Old Ladies. The party was under the guidance of Miss Haas. On the same evening the members of the Fellowship and their friends had a social evening in the hall of the North China Union Language School.

Show Heng-chun, Consul-General at Vladivostok, has reported to the government that he has formally taken over the position of Chinese representative on the International Commission formerly held by Admiral Lin Chien-chang. Mr. Show has been instructed by the government to make arrangements for the adequate protection of Chinese residents along the Siberian railways in accordance with the suggestions of the Russian Treaty Commission.

From yesterday the editorial chair of the *N. C. Daily Mail* and the *N. C. Sunday Times* Tientsin, was taken over by A. G. D. Campbell (Late Captain, Seaforth Highlanders,) former editor of the *Transvaal Advertiser and Cosmopolitan* (Johannesburg.) Mr. Campbell's war services are varied, he having served in the S. A. War, as a captain in the last New South Wales contingent; in the Zulu rebellion as staff officer to Sir Duncan Mackenzie. He was twice wounded in the S. A. War.

Bishop W. R. Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission (South), who has been in Peking for some time, has recently returned to Shanghai from which port he will sail for the United States. He came out to supervise the work of the mission in China, and took the opportunity of making a personal investigation of some of the famine-stricken areas in Chihli and Shantung. He confirms the accounts previously published as to the gravity to the situation, and intends, on his return to America, to make appeals to his compatriots in behalf of the people inhabiting the distressed regions.

In its note to the Japanese Legation asking for the withdrawal of the Japanese garrisons along the

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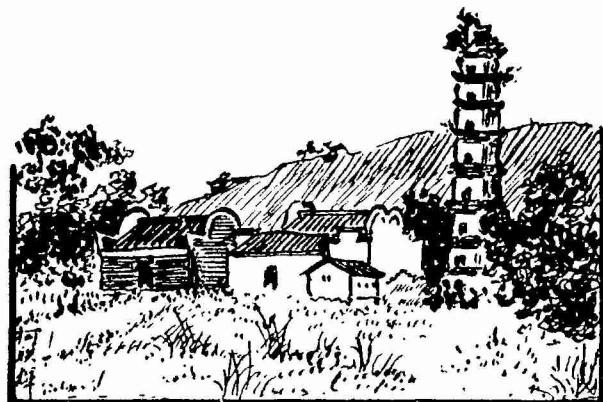
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Chinese Eastern Railway the Ministry of Foreign Affairs points out that all the other Allied troops have been withdrawn from Siberia, that China is again prepared to take the responsibility for guarding the railway and the frontier in that region, that the railway is being reorganized and that the presence of the Japanese guards is no longer necessary. This note reached the Japanese Legation on Saturday last and its contents were immediately telegraphed to Tokio. The Japanese Legation has not yet had a reply.

The Yenching University (Peking Christian University) has acquired the site for its permanent establishment. The large piece of land thus acquired consists of over sixty acres and was formerly an Imperial Estate belonging to Jui Wang. The University has bought about forty acres more to the South, completing a solid piece of at least one hundred acres. This is immediately north of the village of Hai Dien, about four and a half miles out of the north western Gate of Peking directly on the road to Tsing Hua college and the Summer Palace. The university authorities expected to start work this spring and have the plant ready to use by the autumn of 1922. This may not now be possible, however as expected funds have not materialized.

A telegram from C. T. Wang to the Central government has been received pointing out the importance of sending General Feng Yu-hsiang's troop to Mongolia. The telegram says "It is imperative that reinforcements be despatched immediately to Urga. Feng Yu-hsiang, an acknowledged patriot, whose troops are the best trained in the country, should be sent to the scene of trouble in Urga, as he is very willing to offer his services there. In accepting his offers, the government should allow him to take his whole brigade with him in order that he may render effective services in the Mongolian deserts. It is hoped that no further delay or procrastination be made, but to get ready the troops and set them on their march night and day to save the Chinese troops and residents besieged in Urga City, etc." On receipt of the telegram the Central government has instructed Tsao Kun to order the immediate departure of General Feng's Brigade. General Feng is placed under the direct command of the Central government and not under the control of General Chang Ching-huei, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops in Mongolia. He shall have full power in Mongolia, as the Central government has great confidence in him.

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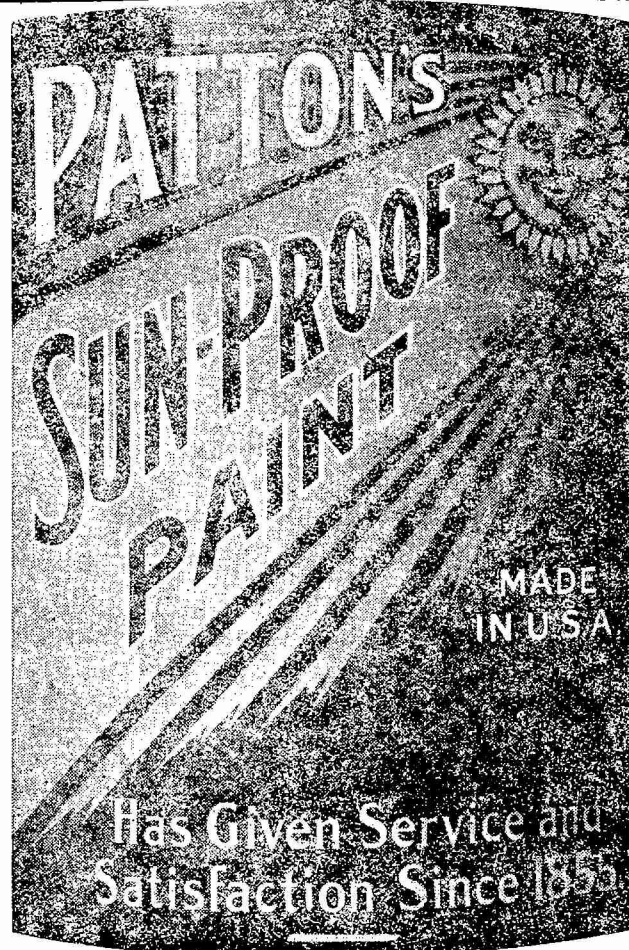
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News from Central China

Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots, of the American Church Mission is at present visiting Ichang.

Kiang Peng-yia has been appointed Director of the Hankow-Ichang section of the Szechuen-Hankow line.

The Wuhan students union has notified the students body here to banish the thought of joining the ranks under General Wu Pei-fu.

Miss Wong Lee-ming, lecturer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is now sick in the Roman Catholic Hospital of Hankow.

H. C. Joass, sub-accountant of the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Joass, are visiting Hankow from Shanghai this week.

The Christians of Hankow, Chinese and foreign, held a big fair in the Y. M. C. A. building on November 19-20 in aid of famine relief work in North China.

"The Life of Theodore Roosevelt" was the subject of an address given by W. C. Jordan, Secretary of the Wuchang Y. M. C. A., at the Ti Kow Street Union, Hankow.

Dr. Yen Teh-ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, will leave for the States in January next year in connection with a railway loan for the Canton-Hankow line.

H. A. Wilbur, secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, is visiting Hankow from Changsha, Hunan. He expects to spend two days in Hankow, when he will leave for Shanghai.

Three overseas Chinese from Holland are visiting Hankow from Shanghai on a tour of inspection. They are studying local industrial conditions as well those in the district of Hankow preparatory to making investments in China.

General Feng Yu-hsiang left his quarters at the Seven-Mile-Creek near Hankow with his troops for Sinyangchow, Honan. He now controls the southern-section of the Peking-Hankow line, while General Wu Pei-fu controls the northern section.

A special forestry commissioner has been sent to Hupeh by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to take care of forestation work in the province. Hitherto forestry work in Hupeh has been looked after by the Industrial Bureau of Hupeh.

An inspection party consisting of the Chinese and Japanese staffs of the Tayeh Iron Mines is visiting Wuhan this week. The Chinese staff were guests of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, while the Japanese are royally entertained by the local Japanese.

Several delegates from Szechuen are negotiating for peace with Hupeh, and they declared they had already canceled autonomy in that province. They were received in audience by General Wang Chan-yuan at Wuchang. The results of their meeting were satisfactory.

In view of student agitation over the Hungchun case in Peking, educational authorities in Wuchang

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are taking special care that students in this center will not follow suit. Order has been issued to school authorities asking them to be wide awake and not to let the students go rampant.

Lee Tien-tsai, commandant of the Southern forces to attack Hupeh, passed Hankow November 17, on board a passenger steamer of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company. Efforts made by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan to arrest him were fruitless and Lee's whereabouts is unknown.

Several carloads of munitions of war were sent to Hankow by the Ministry of War. The same were transhipped at Hankow to Szechuen province where officials under the control of Peking completely defeated the Southern troops under General Chi-yao of Yunnan and General Li Lieh-chun.

The Tuchun and high officials of Wuchang were given a reception by A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at the Japanese Consulate at Hankow. The Japanese said that before he went to Changsha he had to understand well the attitude of local officials toward the provincial government of Hunan.

The Chinese Red Cross Society of Hankow is staging three theatricals in Hankow in aid of famine relief funds. Several of the starplayers in China are taking part in the plays. One actor has arrived in Hankow from Nantungchow, China's Model City, to help in the work of raising relief funds.

After a period of darkness, Wuchang is again having electric light. With some increased strength in their equipment, the Wuchang Electric Light Company, a Chinese enterprise, is now capable of supplying 210 volt lamps. A part of the city is now basking in the brilliant glow of electric light.

The Hankow association of the Girl Guide movement in China has been inaugurated, and Mrs. C.C. Kirke, has consented to act as president. The other officers are: Madame Lecomte, wife of the French Consul-General, vice-president; Mrs. Huston, chairman; Mrs. Aird, secretary; and Mrs. Leythorp, treasurer.

The Government Teachers College of Wuchang was recently on the verge of closing, teachers being unpaid for months and no money coming in. They tried to negotiate a loan with a foreign bank, but as the terms were too stringent, it fell through. They finally obtained a loan for \$10,000 from the Bank of China.

The Shanghai delegates for the promotion of People's Convention that visited Hankow recently were given a reception at the Y. M. C. A. restaurant by the local organization of convocation of the convention. The Shanghai delegates are now visiting Changsha and will proceed to Shantung province shortly.

Hunan has practically declared a sort of Monroe government for that province when its governors sent out a telegram to the provinces. "She will henceforth be governed by herself; she will not interfere with the affairs of other provinces; and, most important of all, she will firmly defend herself against any outside aggression."

A Buddhist revival is going on in Wuchang and Hankow, and a Chinese Buddhist priest, who is also a

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8.18	21.18	„ Paomachang dep.	21.19	7.39
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12.34	0.43	„ Paotingfu „	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	„ Chengtingfu „	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	„ Shikkiachwang „	12.11	0.02
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0.11	11.41	„ Changteh Ho „	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	„ Sinsiang „	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	„ Chengchow „	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	„ Hsuechow „	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	„ Yencheng „	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	„ Chumatiem „	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	„ Sinyangchow „	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	„ S'tien (Chikungshan) „	13.46	1.03
18.56		„ Siaokan „	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... „	8.00	20.00

scholar, is continuing his lectures on "The Great Renunciation" or "The Way Nirvana." Many laymen as well as a noted demi-monde of Hankow took to diligently reciting Sutras and calling the name of Amita Buddha.

Thursday being the Thanksgiving Day, a thanksgiving service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral of the American Church Mission. The service was attended by the Hankow American Volunteers Company and a large number of loyal American citizens. In the service, as is customary, the Declaration of Independence was read.

It is reported that some Kiangsi officials in Peking are making a move to install Dr. Kiang Kiang-hu, Professor of Chinese in the University of California and a native of Kiangsi, in the post of Civil Governor of Kiangsi. Dr. Kiang has recently returned from America in the interests of the Oriental Department of the University of California.

The autumn races of the Chinese and foreign Race Clubs of Hankow took place this week. Several popular Shanghai riders took part in the foreign races. Of them Hill and Bremner captured riding honors of the meet though the champion race was won by a local rider. An unusually large crowd visited the Chinese Race Club during each racing day.

The Wuhan branch of the China Boy Scouts will hold a rally Association next Saturday at the British Volunteer parade ground. Half of the proceeds will be devoted to famine relief work, while the other half goes to Association funds. The first troop of Chinese boy scouts organized in China, that of Boone University, will participate in the rally.

Several meetings were held by the Wuhan Students Federation in connection with the Japanese aggression in the Hungchun case. Fearing pressure might be brought to bear by local officials, the student delegates decided to make no demonstrations at present. A telegram of appeal was sent to Peking, demanding a satisfactory settlement of the case.

The leading Chinese bankers of Hankow were entertained at dinner by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang. At the dinner the Tuchun requested the bankers to prolong the term of payment of the short term loans concluded with the provincial government which amounted to about \$1,200,000. The bankers were also asked to lend the Tuchun another \$300,000 to enable him to cash the soldiers' pay for October.

The post of Tuchun of Hunan has been abolished by popular vote at Changsha where a deputation of representatives from various circles in Changsha and districts requested the official seal-keeper to seal up the seal of Hunan Tuchun at a mass meeting held November 23. Hunan is now under the administration of General Chao Hengti who was elected by the Provincial Assembly to act as Commander-in-Chief of Hunan.

The total number of bank notes issued by the Bank of Hunan, including dollar notes and subsidiary notes, amounted to \$1,628,361.00. The actual amount now in circulation discounting those destroyed from time to time is \$1,405,061.00. The government will redeem these notes through the Changsha Chamber of Commerce. It is expected that all the Hunan notes now in circulation will be redeemed and destroyed within six months.



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REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

The attention of all American citizens residing in the Shanghai Consular District is invited to the fact that a Register of American Citizens is kept in this Consulate-General. All who have not registered, or who have not re-registered within the last twelve months, are hereby requested to do so. The advisability of such action is obvious, especially for such persons as may require emergency passports or Consular protection.

Applicants for initial registration should bring with them all available documentary evidence of American citizenship including any passport in their possession; and should be accompanied by an identifying witness.

Those who have once registered and have received notice of the approval of their registrations need no further evidence when applying for re-registration.

M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul in Charge.

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line—which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuehchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

A party of two hundred students from Hunan province, who had been enlisted in the ranks under General Wu Pei-fu at Paotingfu, passed through Hankow Wednesday on their way back to their native province. They accounted for their return by explaining that the daily routine at the camp was too toilsome for them. Many of them said that they could scarcely work together with the ordinary Chinese soldiers who are entirely ignorant.

A seizure of a large quantity of opium smuggled from Hunan to Hankow was effected by the Hankow Customs inspectors who had previously received a telegram from the students organization at the place of origin informing them of the vessel carrying the contraband article. The officials here, in view of the frequent seizures of smuggled opium from upper Yangtze and Hunan, issued another set of anti-opium regulations which they said should be strictly enforced.

Dr. and Mrs. John Dewey lectured at Nanchang, Kiangsi province, last week under the auspices of the Provincial Educational Association and the Educational Bureau of Kiangsi. While visiting Nanchang on lecturing tour, they were royally entertained at the home of Dr. Ida Kahn, the noted Chinese woman doctor and lecturer educated in America, and of the Hospital for Women and Children of Nanchang, and leading Chinese educators, high officials as well as foreigners in that city.

The Hankow Police commissioner received a telegram this week from Peking to the effect that measures should be taken to arrest Hsu Shu-cheng, or "Little Hsu," the notorious leader of the Anfu Club and runaway from the Japanese Legation at Peking where he had taken refuge since the downfall of the Anfu clique. It is rumored that Hsu Shu-cheng is proceeding to Yunnanfu province where he intends to join General Tang Chi-yao in his opposition movement against the Peking government.

The struggle for the civil governorship of Hupeh between militarists and Hupeh people who insisted on having Hsia Shou-kang was brought to a temporary close today when Hsia formally assumed charge before People's Delegates in Hankow, though Wuchang has long been the seat of provincial government. Hsia's office is in the Ex-German Concession to which he goes everyday in a motor car. His appointment is bitterly opposed by militarists who besieged Hsia at his residence on his arrival in Wuchang.

Japanese soldiers were out on two evenings this week from the Japanese Barracks practising shooting in the Chinese territory near the foreign Race Club of Hankow. There are now no less than six hundred soldiers in the Japanese detachment garrisoned in Hankow. A Japanese observer, who recently visited Hankow in company with Baron Fujimura, writes in *The Japan Advertiser*: "Is not a single battalion too weak to cope with a massed rebellion, or too strong for suppression of petty theft and burglary? What good can it do except to entail expenses and gladden Japan's ill-wishers?"

Hsia Shou-kang, the new Civil Governor of Hupeh, arrived Hankow today. He was welcomed at the Kinhan Railway station by a large crowd of local gentry and organizations who brought with them pennants bearing such inscriptions as "Abolish

Tuchunate," "Protect our Liberties," "We Want Sound Government." It is understood that opposition from the militarists has been partly removed, and Mr. Hsia, with the backing of prominent Hupeh gentry in Peking and Tientsin, will resume office shortly in succession to Mr. Sun Chen-chia, a relative of Tuchun Wang.

The Hunan Provincial Assemblymen are now considering the plan of a provincial road system of Hunan suggested by General Tan Yen-kai. According to the plan, there will be three truck lines. The first line runs from Changsha to Hengchow via Siangtan and Henshan; the second from Changsha to Changteh via Ninghsiang, Yiyang and Hanshow; and the third from Siangtan to Hungkiang via Sianghsiang, Anhua, Shouyang and Wukang. Besides the trunk line, there are four main ramifications stretching from the various cities of Hunan to the bordering provinces of Hupeh, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

Rev. George Simmons of Kaifengfu, Honan, visited Hankow at the request of the International Famine Relief Committee of Hankow. A meeting was held in the Victoria Hall Wednesday when Mr. Simmons gave the Hankow public first hand information about the famine situation in the north. According to Mr. Simmons, the utmost we can do for the relief cause will only prolong the agony as the field is so extensive and in view of the long time in which relief supply should last. Mr. S. H. Littell gave a report of the Peking conference at which Hankow was assigned to take care of Honan. He emphasized the importance of bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese government so that it will take proper steps to face the famine situation adequately.

Members of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang and other prominent Chinese representing various circles of the Wuhan cities sought audience of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan Wednesday in order to dissuade him from resigning his post. The Tuchun is understood to have explained that the problem of raising \$6,000,000 which is necessary for the payment of provincial troops was too irksome, and for this reason he intended to resign. The deputation replied that they would help him bear this responsibility if only he consents to remain in office. Tuchun Wang has sent several urgent telegrams to Peking demanding \$6,000,000 to cash his troops, threatening to resign if his soldiers wages are allowed to lag. He did this as a measure against the Peking government for dismissing his close relative Sun Chen-chia from civil governorship of Hupeh in favor of Hsia Shou-kang, formerly Secretary to Ex-President Li Yuan-hung and the choice of Hupehese for Civil Governor.

Hankow, November 28, 1920.



Notice

Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications is now in need of Chinese students who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge Design and Construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonary, Hydraulic Engineering, Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December 1920 to the following address:—

Mr. CHENG HUNG-NIEN,
Director of Railway Department,
Ministry of Communications,
Peking.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas, and other documents returned to them according to the address given in the application.

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Shanghai

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 25. Chinese government requests withdrawal Japanese troops at Chinese Eastern Railway.

November 26. Wu Ting-fang, Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and party sail for Canton to resume offices in Southern government.

November 27. Peking-Shanghai air service sanctioned by Chinese Cabinet.

November 29. Reuter dispatch says Japanese are killing non-combatant Koreans on Chinese soil at Hingking.

15-054

November 30. Sianfu report says Shensi wheat crop being uprooted by famine sufferers to plant opium poppy.—Peking dispatch says China may resume negotiations with Russia.

December 1. Private message says Ichang held by mutinous soldiers, foreign hongts looted and Chinese property burned.

JAPAN

November 27. Japanese copper miners strike at Koya for wage increase.

November 28. Mayor of Tokio resigns as result of municipal scandal regarding building of roads.

November 29. Tokio dispatch says Japanese military estimates 1921 have been reduced but naval projects greatly enlarged.

November 30. Tokio dispatch declares Japan will send no troops to famine area in China for relief supervision.

GENERAL

November 25. New York dispatch says no change will be made in covenant of League of Nations until proposals of U. S. are received.—Greek government said to fear Allied intervention in return of King to throne.

November 26. France announces she will not disarm until Germans meet demands of treaties.—Athens dispatch says new Greek Premier will intercede for King Constantine.—Anti-Japanese land law may be introduced in Texas legislation.

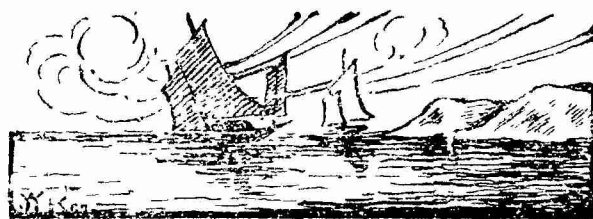
November 27. Geneva report says President Wilson has been invited to be mediator for League of Nations.—London dispatch reports uncovering of plot of Sinn Fein to dynamite Liverpool and Manchester.

November 28. Washington report says Harding will confer with American senators in December regarding League of Nations.—Red rule said to have extended to Chita.

November 29. Irish Home Rule Bill has second reading in House of Lords.—Allied Conference on Grecian question opens at Paris.

November 30. Geneva dispatch indicates that Germany refuses to accept greater responsibilities for war than Allies.—Enver Pasha predicts new Russian-Polish war in spring.—Head of Irish Republic arrested at Dublin.

December 1. Washington dispatch says new American Japan treaty being negotiated.—British Cabinet makes new Irish program.—Italian Premier for new treaty if Greece recalls King Constantine.



Correspondence

Those Returned Students

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Permit me to express to you my congratulations on your article "Those Returned Students" in this week's "Millard's Review."

I should like to see your article published in all the daily and evening papers in China which are read by foreigners as I do not think your returned students are given a fair showing by the generality of foreigners in China.

Without doubt many of these young men return and give evidence of the faults of most young men—but then they are young men—and not singular in that respect as compared with other nationalities.

I do think however that your young men should, whilst studying other civilizations in their sojourns abroad, be earnest to retain a great pride and respect for Chinese civilization and Chinese Philosophy.

They will probably only assimilate that which is materialistic in foreign countries, whose systems and ideas are entirely based on materialism in spite of their religions—so, if they can preserve the Chinese ethics and utilise, but not wholly adopt, the foreigners materialism, it seems to me they will remain Chinese in their inner selves—which is a good thing, and good for China. Pardon these reflections.

Returned students are not failures because they go into business and offices—that is precisely what the students of other nationalities do.

One cannot expect the returned student body to show any results until 10 to 20 years after their return to China, for the good reason that no young men from school or college (excepting a few rarities). Will begin to exercise influence until they reach the age of 35 years and upwards.

So it seems to me—I don't know if you agree?

Your article needed writing and is worthy of wide notice.

With Compliments.

Yours faithfully

A. Bruce Louchars.

November 13, 1920.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations
of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the early part of the week the process of liquidation continued, with prices declining sharply until a new level had been reached. There was hardly any interruption in the volume of offerings, and some of the largest operators seem to have covered up their lines and gone off the market, so that it can only be said that this week's trading was purely speculative.

Perhaps the most significant feature during the decline has been the sudden weakening of the spot situation at some of the principal interior points and the anxiety of spot holders to realize in the face of a general withdrawal of spinners from the market. Exporters continue to be conspicuous by their absence on our market, in consequence of which, Domestic mills are still holding off and appear to be sufficiently supplied to enable them to assume a waiting attitude as long as the situation gives no indication of inherent strength.

From the above, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a lower level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping very firm, with a further stiffening of prices until an advance of five taels from last week's level has been attained, market closing strong. Deliveries are as healthy as ever, and will continue to be so, considering stocks in the interior marts are depleted. Some 20,000 bales have been shipped to Szechuen, whilst daily shipments are made for the North,

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Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—

Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

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Hongkong and Central China. To give an illustration the cause of the inherent strength of our market is the replacing price of imported yarn; both Indian and Japanese twofold 42's are higher in price by over 100 taels per bale when compared with that of the China product, whilst English or American yarn an additional twenty-five to fifty taels can be safely figured on. Osaka Spot yarn market on November 25 quote counts 16's at Yen 258, counts 20's at Yen 375 and counts 42's at Yen 460 ex mill. Tone of the market steady because of small stocks. From the foregoing position, we still maintain that the outlook of the China Mills is all that could be desired.

SAMPIN 16's and 20's.

20/11/20. Afternoon Closing	26/11/20. Morning Opening	26/11/20. Morning Closing
304.90	282.90	285.00
309.00	285.30	287.00
314.90	288.00	290.00
317.30	293.30	294.90
319.80	295.90	296.60
319.10	296.50	...

Liverpool, November 23, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	32.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	8.00	"
Good Middling American, Spot.....	11.93	"
" " " January.....	11.21	"
" " " March	11.20	"

Market:—*Weak.*

New York, November 24, 1920.

New York Market:—

January	16.45	Cents
May	16.25	"
July.....	16.10	"
Spot.....	17.30	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay Market:—

No. Wire.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....	Tls. 23.50
" Nov./Dec.....	" 24.00
Shanghai Spot.....	" 22.00
" Nov./Dec.	" 22.00
" M-ginned, Nov./Dec...	" 22.00
Ningpo New Crop Spot	" 25.00

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The China Steam Filature market remains dull, purchases being insignificant. Tsatlees are quiet and unchanged. Japanese have bought a few 10 bale lots of Tussahs, Best Chop at Tls. 370. A few bales of Yellow Silk have been purchased for India.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...	Tls. 970
" " " Extra Chops.....	" 930
" " " Medium Chops	" 830

Tsatlee Best Chops Tls. 820

" Market Chops..... " 790

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 370

" Market Chops..... " 350

Mienyang S. K. Extra " 480

Mienyang C. K. No. 1..... " 500

Mienyang C. H. 1-2..... " 480

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, December 1st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 43½d. is 3½d. lower than last week's price, but 5½b. lower than the highest price touched during the week 49½d. The drop in the last two days in November is reported to have been due to forced sales for the "end of the month" settlement.

Our rate for T/T on London followed silver and at 4/4d. is 4d. down. There has again been a good demand for Gold Remittances. Anticipating a reaction in Silver our local Gold Dealers today came out profit taking by sales of T/T on London and the market closes firm with 4/5½d. offering for T/T on London forward delivery. The drop brought out very little Export paper and while this position continues the undertone of our exchange market cannot be strong.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 34,033,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,725,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... \$ 26,860,000 unchanged

Estimated value in Taels 53,640,000.

Stock of silver on 3rd Dec. 1919 Taels 26,000,000.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thurs. Nov. 25	Friday Nov. 26	Sat. Nov. 27	Mon. Nov. 29	Tuesday Nov. 30	Wed. Dec. 1
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	5/4.120	4/7	4/8	4/9½	4/9½ 4/8	4/6½ 4/5	4/4½
D/Dfts. "	—	4/7½	4/8½	4/9½	4/9½ 4/8½	4/6½ 4/5½	4/4½
4m/s "	—	4/7½	4/8½	4/10	4/10 4/8½	4/7 4/5½	4/5
T/T India	318 620	293	299	311	311 303	293 284½	280
T/T France	1,424.400	1305	1360	1400	1380 1340	1305 1280	1270
T/T N. Y.	92.870	80	81½	83½	83½ 81½	79½ 77	76½
T/T H'kong	73.440	75	75	75	75 75½	75½ 75½	75½
T/T Japan	54.670	63	62	60½	60½ 62	63 64½	65½
T/T Batavia	295.860	261	266	273	273 266	260 253	250
T/T Straits	43.300	50½	49½	48	48 49½	50½ 52½	52½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred, D/A }	5/8.120	4/11	5/0	5/1½	5/1½ 5/0	5/10½ 4/9	4/8½
6m/s " " }	5/9.370	5/0½	5/1½	5/2¾	5/2¾ 5/1½	4/11½ 4/10½	4/9¾
4m/s " D/P }	—	4/11½	5/0½	5/2	5/2 5/0½	4/11 4/9½	4/9
4m/s " " }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4m/s B/F. } U., D/A, D/P }	1524.400	1405	1460	1500	1480 1410	1405 1380	1370
4m/s N.Y. } Lc. }	99.870	87	88½	90½	90½ 88½	86½ 84	83½
4m/s " Docs }	—	87½	91½	91½	90½ 89½	87 84½	84½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

Bullion.

*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.

Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch

Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)

Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1
Bank of England rate of discount		7 %				
Bank of France rate of discount		7 %				
London open Market rate of Discount		3 m/s. 6½%				
" " "		4 m/s. 6½%				
" " "		6 m/s. 6½%				
London on Paris		T/T 57.18				
London on Germany		T/T 244				
New York on London		T/T 349				
Bombay on London		T/T 1/8½				
Hongkong on "		T/T 3/4				
Yokohama " "		T/T 2/10½				

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday,
November 11, to November 13, 1920)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Hankwan Taels, Customs Rate Nov. 1 Tael equal \$1 Gold.)

<i>S. S. Muncaster Castle</i> , from U. S. A., October 21,			Files Doz. 720			Cocoa Butter Pls. 14		
Printed Shirtings	Pcs.	2,656	Hats.....	"	20	To Scranton.		
Wool and Cotton Blankets....	"	288	Knives, Pocket	"	18	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Bicycles	"	126	Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	79,738	White, Shanghai ... Bls. 20 Pls.	20.07	
Clocks	"	316	Paint, Unclassed.....	"	1,750	To South Manchester.		
Electric-trucks	"	2	Paint, Enamel.....	"	50	Silk, Waste:		
Imitation Leather.....	"	83	Paints, Unclassed.....	"	1,095	Shanghai..... Bls. 9 "	26.49	
Machines, Adding.....	"	15	Varnish	"	864	<i>S. S. Teucer</i> , October 29.		
Motor-cars.....	"	3	Cigarettes.....	Mille	100	To New York.		
Motor-trucks.....	"	13	Emery-cloth.....	Reams	52	Antimony, Regulus	"	840
Scales.....	"	33	Dyes, Aniline	Hk. Tls.	56,146	Straw Braid, White	"	8
Typewriters	"	1	Machinery	"	20,225	To Seattle.		
Cotton Duck..... Yds.		6,688	<i>S. S. Tungshing</i> , from U. S. A., October 26.			Oil, Wood.....	"	1,785
Blankets..... Pls.		1	Copper Tubes	Pls.	6	<i>S. S. Nanking</i> , November 4.		
Yarn, Unclassed	"	22	Iron Bolts and Nuts.....	"	106	To Honolulu.		
Brass Tubes	"	7	<i>S. S. Tenyo Maru</i> , November 1.			Silk Piece Goods.....	"	0.33
Copper Tubes.....	"	3	To Boston.			Grounanuts, in Shell.....	"	278
Iron Bars	"	35	Silk Waste:			Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	144,000
Nails, Wire	Pls.	322	Shanghai..... Bls. 12 Pls.	34.80		To San Francisco.		
Plates.....	"	2,297	To Chicago.			Silk Pongees, Shantung..... Pls.		3.04
Pipe Fittings.....	"	33	Carpets..... Pcs.	103		Piece Goods.....	"	0.15
Tacks, Cut	"	19	To Kansas City.			Walnuts, in Shell	"	290
Iron Galvanized:			Carpets.....	"	4	Carpets..... Pcs.		80
Nails	"	15	To Los Angeles.			Foreign Goods.		
Sheets, Plain	"	1,609	Silk Piece goods	Pls.	0.45	Sparkling Wine..... Doz.	25	
Pipe Fittings	"	32	To New York.			To Boston.		
Zinc Sheets	"	25	Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:			Foreign Goods.		
Bronze Powder	"	37	White, other Ports. Bls. 30 "	30.78		Shoes..... Pairs	39	
Calcium Carbide of.....	"	168	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			To Los Angeles.		
Celluloid Sheets.....	"	1	White, Shanghai ... Bls. 110 "	110.49		Carpets	Pcs.	2
Glue, Cow	"	8	Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	"	14.50	To New York.		
Grease.....	"	397	Tea, Green:			Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Hair, Human	"	77	Gyson, other Ports	"	1	White, Shanghai ... Bls. 24 Pls.	23.09	
Hams.....	"	4	Carpets..... Pcs.	12		other Ports... Bls. 6 "	6.00	
Indigo Paste, Artificial.....	"	790	Hats, Rush	"	10,800	Rugs	Pcs.	3
Ink, Printing.....	"	34	To San Francisco.			To Omaha.		
Lampwick	"	13	Silk Pongees, Shantung Pls.	2.89		Rugs	"	2
Lead, Red	"	143	Tea; Black, Hankow	"	86	To Portland.		
Packings, Unclassed.....	"	4	Kiukiang.....	"	43	Carpets.....	"	13
Paints, Unclassed.....	"	88	Intestines, Pig	"	19	To Seattle.		
Paper, Cardboard.....	"	547	Tallow, Vegetable.....	"	1,665	Carpets.....	"	38
Glazed Flint	"	348	Carpets	Pcs.	62			
Printing	"	550	Foreign Goods.					
Wax.....	"	845						
Writing	"	331						
Unclassed.....	"	74						
Soda, Silicate of.....	"	258						
Starch	"	49						
Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	75						
Twine.....	"	11						
Wax, Paraffin	"	1,142						

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Honan Anthracite Coal

The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam heaters. The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available, gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known Honan Anthracite Coal, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd., and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

New Books and Publications

Roosevelt Without Harvard

The Iron Hunter, by Chase S. Osborn. New York; The Macmillan Company; 1919.

THIS is the story of the life of Chase Osborn, discoverer of iron mines, sometime Governor of the State of Michigan, traveler, political leader, editor, and citizen. Mr. Osborn tells the story himself and he tells it well. The book is without a single claim to stylistic perfection but it tells its story with the clearness and the certainty which are perhaps perfection of a higher order than the stylistic. If saying what you have to say so that other people can understand is good writing, then this book is superlatively well done.

Chase Osborn began life in Indiana "in a little log house of two rooms with one real glass window and two others of greased paper." He comes of a family of "natural born rebels." He got as far as the end of his third year at college—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley was drilling cadets at Purdue at the time—and attended a reception where "several of the young men actually wore evening dress suits...All along I had been struggling to get far enough into style to wear an undershirt and here were these claw hammer coats. The case was hopeless; the odds were too terrible to struggle against. Then and there I vowed to leave school for good, and I did. I was seventeen."

Then followed a varied career. Osborn became a potato peeler in a Chicago restaurant; he worked as a reporter in Milwaukee; he ran a "good government" paper in Florence, Wisconsin, in the days when an advocate of good government was hunted with guns. He got into politics and found that his poverty checked his usefulness.

Then he began his life-long hunt for iron ore; he discovered and opened up the Moose Mountain Iron Range; he made his modest fortune out of this and he spent years of his life after this event in the service of his state and in travels throughout the world. He became state-wide enthusiast for good government, earned the thanks of his fellow citizens, and visited every iron producing district in the world from Brazil to China, and from Madagascar to the extreme north of Lapland and Norway.

During all this time he lived a life of strenuousness and vigor such as must have delighted the heart of Theodore Roosevelt if he knew of it, and he undoubtedly did. "For nearly forty years now," he says, "I have lived in the robust north and in winter I have taken a run naked and rolled in the snow every morning before breakfast." He has tried to develop catholic taste in all matters but the raw fish of the Laplanders was too much for him. "I do not like to be finicky about eating, because I have always thought that it is a measure of mental breadth and elasticity. Notwithstanding, I do not like raw fish. Bah!"

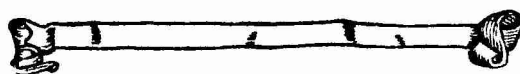
One who is interested in the discovery and the opening up of the world's greatest iron mining country around Lake Superior, or who is interested in the northern woods and in life in the open will get great pleasure from this book. One who desires to speculate upon the changes in political methods that have come over the United States in the life-time of a single man, or who is interested in studying the results of discovery of iron in earned or accidental fortunes, or stolen ones for that matter, will find much of interest in this book.

But through it all runs the energy and the abounding life of the author. He has a keen and restless mind and a fine digestion, a combination that will take a man far in this world. He has collected specimens for the museum of the University of Michigan, has investigated the cause of the luminosity of fireflies, has speculated upon the reasons for iron deposits, he is what Theodore Roosevelt might have been without the New York tradition and the training of Harvard.

He tells amusing stories; one about the rejection of Woodrow Wilson as candidate for the presidency of the University of Michigan—the trustees did not consider him a big enough man;—another about a duel between a Russian count and Donald Mann, of Canadian Northern fame, which was to have been fought in Shanghai but which failed to come off because Mann insisted on fighting with double-bitted axes, maintaining that the double-bitted axe was the weapon of Canadian chivalry. One might write on the pleasures of reading this book, but it is simpler for those who are interested to read the book themselves.

St. John's University.

C. F. R.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: America and the Far East

References: P685-688

Questions: 1. What is the significance of the map shown on p.685? 2. With what countries does America trade in Asia? 3. What attitude is taken by Mr. Lamont regarding the confused conditions in China? 4. What did Mr. Stevens say about Siberia? 5. Who is Mr. Stevens, and why did he wish to see Mr. Lamont? 6. What is Mr. Lamont's conclusion as to Japan and the Japanese people? 7. What two parties are mentioned in Japan? 8. What advice does Mr. Lamont give as to the type of American business men desirable in the Far East?

Topic 2: Reconstruction in France

Reference: P.684

Questions: 1. How many acres of arable land was damaged during the war? 2. What proportion of this is now under cultivation? 3. Compare the number of blast furnaces in operation now and in 1914 in France. 4. What is the difference between "news" and "information" as regards the filling of the trenches in France?

Topic 3: China and the League of Nations

References: Pp.704,706,710.

Questions: 1. What is the present status of the Shantung question as regards China and Japan? 2. Upon what does China base her refusal to discuss the matter with Japan? 3. Why may the issue be said to remain "simple and un-

clouded"? 4. What other questions does China wish to bring before the league? 5. What is the whole principle which is at stake?

Topic 4: Japan's Press Laws

Reference: Pp.710

Questions: 1. What are the three ways in which the Press Laws are revised? 2. What has been the amount of deposit required of newspaper offices? 3. What are the main headings under which news is forbidden? 4. Has Japan freedom of the press?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Modern Athletics in old China

References: Pp.696, 698, 700.

Questions: 1. What is the Chin Woo Association, and where are its headquarters? 2. What are the purposes of this association? How old is it? 3. What are the main differences between Chinese and Western Boxing?

Topic 2: Escape of "Little Hsu"

References: Pp.682-84

Questions: 1. In what ways do the notes from the Japanese Minister regarding the Anfuites not agree? 2. Do such notes from this source generally agree? 3. How much "delay" was there in reporting Hsu's escape? 4. How will this incident affect the attitude of the Central government toward the question of Asylum? 5. Where is it supposed that Hsu has gone? 6. How may these unsettled affairs

in China affect China's case before the League of Nations?

Topic 3: The History of Silk

References: Pp.688-92,694,696.

Questions: 1. At how early a date may silk have been manufactured? 2. How did the knowledge of its manufacture reach Europe? 3. What part did the Saracens play in the silk trade? 4. When was silk introduced into England? 5. How did the French Revolution affect the silk industry? 6. What is Pebrine? 7. In what ways are Japan and the United States interested in the silk industry?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Lotteries.

References: Pp.712-14.

Questions: 1. What is a lottery? 2. Of the total amount paid in for tickets, how much is paid out for prizes? 3. What is done with the rest of the money? 4. How do you know? 5. What is the effect of permitting lotteries? 6. Do you think the effect is worse than that of gambling? Why? 7. Would you permit a lottery for the purpose of raising money for famine relief? Explain.

Topic 2. Good Roads.

References: Pp.718-20.

Questions: 1. What two roads are being urged by the Pan-Pacific Union? 2. How does the Union propose to secure the building of these roads? 3. Why is the famine in North China an opportunity to set to work for good roads. 4. What is your opinion of the need for good roads in China? 5. Write a paper on this subject, considering especially the relation of roads to railways and to canals.

Topic 3. The Banking Consortium.

References: Pp.681-2—

Questions: 1. What provision about dissolving the Consortium is there in its agreement? 2. What reason is given for the publication of this information? 3. What is the attitude of the Chinese banks toward the Consortium? 4. What loan are the Chinese banks now negotiating with the government? 5. What do you think should be the relations between the Chinese banks and the new International Consortium?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Luckert.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

November 26, Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's

Estate; testimony of Edward

Bell taken in part; cause

continued on application of

counsel for petitioner Belyea.

" 27, " " 1214, U. S. v. Darke; testimony

taken by stipulation of pro

secution's witnesses Phenix,

Thomas and Mackiewicz.

" 30, " " 1195, In re Myrta B. Taylor's

Estate; on petition for let-
ters of administration.

" 30, " " 810, In re Archie D. Rice's

Estate; on final account of

Executrix.

" 30, " " 1212, In re Brun's Estate; order

for allowance to support

decendent's child.

December 1, Cause No. 1231, Belyea v. China Vehicle

Co.; on application for in-
junction.

" 2, " " 1219, 1220, U. S. v. Boulon;

transcript of evidence at pre-

liminary hearing offered and

received without objection;

testimony taken of defend-

ant in his own behalf;

continued to December 3.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND COREA

TAM WA ET AL., vs. ATKINSON & DALLAS.

(Continued from last issue)

In all questions that may come before any British tribunal in China relating to ownership or occupation of houses or lands, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the law and custom of China, if they can be ascertained, must govern the decision, unless by the terms of the contract the law or usage of some other country be imported into it; and if in any such case the Chinese law cannot be ascertained, the decision must be governed by principles of natural justice. There is no pretence for the introduction of the English law of real property.

It is an universal principle of law in Europe that in all questions respecting immovable property, the *lex loci rei sitae* prevails; and we think it both right and useful that the same rule should be acted on in the administration of justice in China."

That decision was published in Shanghai under date 5th. September, 1868, prior to the transfers of that year which form the basis of the claim in this cause.

The case is put to me thus: In English Law an easement of light arises only by grant, either express, implied or presumed. The implied grant arises when the owner of a land and house transfers the house retaining the land adjoining it. The law then implies a grant of light, a necessary accommodation of the house he has granted, over the land which he has retained. And this is so even when the owner transfers to different persons at the same time, at all events when each party knew of the other transfer. I have not to consider the case of an express grant or of a presumed grant in this case; the argument is based solely on an implied grant. The transfers of 1868 are of the same date; they are signed in the Register by the same transferor; they appear as two entries filling one page of the Register, that of Lot 117c being the first of the two. I think it may be taken for granted that, in so far as the entries on the Register constitute the contracts between the parties, they were made at the same time. I have looked at the original entries and I think one may fairly assume that the liquidator of the Bank only attended at the Consulate once to sign the two entries and probably all the parties attended at the same time. Then as to the existence of the house: no reference is made to it in the Register; but there is evidence before me that there was the present house on part of the Lot 117c before

Judgments and Orders :

November, 26, Cause No. 699, in re John A. Bell's Estate;
 order authorizing petitioner
 to file amended petition
 within five days; counsel for
 executors being allowed
 three days thereafter to
 answer.

" " " No. 1211, U. S. v. Welch; order over-
 ruling motion for new trial
 and confirming sentences.

" " " No. 1225, Romero v. Romero; order
 for service by publication.

" 29, " " 1098, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins
 Bros. & Co. Inc.; continued
 by stipulation of parties.

" 30, " " 1195, In re Myrta B. Taylor's
 Estate; order for letters of
 administration.

December 1, Cause No. 1231, Belyea v. China Vehicle
 Co.; order restraining sale
 of assets.

Assignments for Hearing :

December 6, Cause No. 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co.
 vs. Liberty Steel Products
 Co.

1868. I do not see why I should disregard that evidence. It is true that Mr. Brodie Clark was not too definite as to time (I am not particularly surprised at that, he is talking of fifty three years ago); but Captain Parker was quite definite and gave his reasons therefor. He said that the house was there in 1867. All that is certain is that that house did not comprise the part now fronting on Peking Road; that was added at a later date. The house, I am content to find, was that shown on the plan, Ex. 3. No reference was made to any windows on the west side of the house in the evidence nor are any shown in the plans produced and I am asked to assume that the windows now existing were there when the house was constructed. I will assume that in favour of the plaintiffs though I am rather impressed by Mr. McNeill's point that the addition in front, which is only a one-storey building, may have necessitated the opening of these windows on the ground floor; and this addition it is now agreed was made after 1868.

I therefore take the plaintiff's case as presented by him. There was a house with windows on the west side in 1868; it was built right up to the boundary line when the severance came. The owner of the whole land transferred the piece with the house to a British subject at the same time as he transferred the land without a building to a non-British subject. The lots have never since been united in one ownership and no building has been erected on Lot 117, since the transfers, nearer than the building now shown on Ex. 3. There is no evidence of any claim of the right now sought to be established ever having been set up before even though there have been some 13 transactions with these plots and no covenant for light or air was inserted in the agreement of 1907.

I am asked to imply an intention which, if not actually there, will be taken by law to be there, in the mind of the transferor in 1868 to grant an easement of light and air in favour of Lot 117c over Lot 117. And it is admitted that it is by Chinese law that this has to be determined. It is conceded that there is no

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Selma Caroline Burton, Plaintiff, Cause No. 1199
 —vs— SUMMONS
 Clyde Arthur Burton, Defendant. Filed October 29, 1920.
 GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CLYDE ARTHUR BURTON, Shanghai, China,
 if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
 Judge of the United States Court for China at
 Shanghai, China, October 29, 1920,
 GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Elizabeth Caroline Romero, Cause No. 1225
 Complainant. ALIAS SUMMONS
 vs. Filed November 26, 1920.
 Cayetano Romero, Defendant. GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CAYETANO ROMERO.
 and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
 Judge of the United States Court for China, at
 Shanghai, China, November 26, 1920.
 GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

December 8, Cause No. 1098, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins
& Co., Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

November 25, Cause No. 1226, U. S. vs. Robert L. Ward;
affidavit.

„ 26, „ „ 1228, F. G. Boulon vs. Gaston
Williams & Wigmore;
petition; summons issued.

„ 26, „ „ 1227, Arts & Crafts Ltd. vs.
Charles Stone; petition;
summons issued.

„ 26, „ „ 1172, In re Estate of Edmond
Kempffer, deceased; in-
ventory.

„ 27, „ „ 1172, In re Estate of Edmond
Kempffer, deceased; oath;
bond; letters of administra-
tion.

„ 27, „ „ 1098, Ring Mow Zu vs. The
Wilkins Bros Inc; stipula-
tion.

„ 27, „ „ 1229, Pacific Sanitary Co. vs.
The American Sales Cor-
poration; petition; sum-
mons issued.

„ 29, „ „ In re (Hankow Consular
Court) Estate of Thomas J.
Beare, deceased; schedule
of debts.

„ 29, „ „ 1230, U.S. vs. George Messimer;
information; warrant of
arrest issued.

mention of any such easement in any known Chinese law but it is urged that the rule of Chinese law is:

“ Civil cases are decided according to express provisions of law; in the absence of express provisions then according to custom; and in the absence of custom, then according to legal principles.”³

This is stated to be a rule enunciated by the Supreme Court.⁴ Here there is no express provision of law; there is no claim of custom; I am, therefore, driven to legal principles and am asked to take it that those legal principles are the same in Chinese law as in English law. It is agreed that there may be, and are, express agreements as to light in China—agreements not to build above a certain height or beyond a certain line—and I doubt not that such agreements would be enforced like any other contract in the Chinese Courts, just as in England there is no legal objection to the creation of novel contractual rights over land. It is therefore urged there can be no theoretical objection to an implied agreement to the same effect—that rights of way are well known and ways of necessity are implied. And the introduction of European houses into China must have brought other ideas into existence here than existed when no such houses had been built and the growth of western civilisation and the springing up of new institutions must lead to new ideas and there is therefore nothing to prevent the application of a doctrine such as is claimed here as it is thoroughly in accord with legal principles or the principles of natural justice.

With much of this I agree; but it is very far from leading me to the conclusion that in 1868, only twenty six years after the Treaty of Nanking formally opened the port of Shanghai and gave foreigners the right to lease land there, the Chinese law would imply a theory of implied grant of a right of light—a right in itself unknown to Chinese statute law or (as far as I know) custom—and a theory which must have been a development of English law to meet the necessities of the country; for it is to be remembered that at common law there is in England no right of light at all.

Every man is presumed to know the law and the law applicable to rights in land, as had been publicly stated in 1868, was the law of China. It can, I think, hardly be pretended that the transferor in 1868, with

3. Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, Translated by F. T. Cheng (Peking 1920) p. 1.

4. Second Yr. (of the Republic) A. C. 64. En.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate.

FREDERICK PETERSON GEORGE.
Deceased.

Cause No. 913

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 4, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned forthwith.

PETER MATSON
Administrator,
Swedish American Missionary Covenant,
Siangyang, Hupeh, China.

December 1, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 1197

GEORGE W. SAYLES,
Deceased.

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 13, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned forthwith.

WILLIAM FRANK LOWELL,
Administrator,

C/o Andersen Meyer, & Co.
Shanghai, China.

Nov. 11, 1920

- November 29, Cause No. 1195, In re Estate of Myrta B. Taylor, deceased; oath; bond.
- „ 30, „ „ 1119, Hai Chang Hong vs. Consolidated Steel Corp.; answer.
- December 1, Cause No. 1231, Alexander U. Belyea vs. The China Vehicle Co.; petition; summons issued.
- „ 1, „ „ 1054, In re Estate of William A. Reimert, deceased; deposition of Paul E. Keller.
- „ 1, „ „ 1197, In re Estate of George W. Sayles, deceased; bond; letters of administration.
- „ 1, „ „ 1232, U. S. vs. Alexander Patterson; affidavit; writ issued.
- December 2, Cause No. 1217, F. G. Boulton vs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; stipulation.
- „ 2, „ „ 1198, Hsu Yung Lee vs. The Robert Dollar Co.; stipulation.
- „ 2, „ „ 1233, The Office Appliance Co. vs. Grace Raeburn; petition.

that pronouncement of the law fresh in his mind, intended, or can be presumed by the law to have intended, to make such a grant as is claimed here as against himself or a non-British subject—a grant of a right which admittedly even to this day is not mentioned in any of the sources from which we derive our knowledge of Chinese law—and which might, I suppose, have been entered on the Register—where certain conditions are mentioned—but is not there.

But the matter can be looked at in another way. It is argued that the maxim that a man cannot derogate from his own grant is as applicable in Chinese law as in English law. That may well be so. It is of course on the application of this maxim that the law of England implies a grant such as is claimed here. But in considering an obligation arising by implication of law from the application of the maxim and only obtainable by looking outside the document of conveyance, it is necessary to consider all the circumstances existing at the time of the grant and known to the grantee. This is clearly laid down in a judgment of the Court of Appeal.⁵

It may be that in England, on a severance, a presumption arises in favour of some grant of this nature; but that presumption may be rebutted by showing that the circumstances are not ordinary. Or it is a question of drawing the proper inference after a consideration of all the facts. Here we have a developing Settlement with European houses being erected on land confined to the occupation of Europeans. The Peking Road was obviously a road intended for building purposes; it is not mentioned as one of the boundaries of the original Lot 117. In 1868 one grantee (of the dominant tenement) was a British subject, the other (of the servient tenement) was not; and this is a most important matter in an extraterritorial country. There is nothing in the document of transfer to suggest that any other obligations existed save those mentioned in the original title deed; and I should hesitate to hold under these circumstances that the right inference to be drawn from these facts is that the grantor intended to give a right of light to the British transferee as against the other, a non-British transferee. Whichever way I take it, I come to the same conclusion—that the plaintiff has failed to make out his case; and there must be judgment for the defendants with costs.⁶

5. Birmingham District Banking Co. v. Ross, 38 Ch. Div. 295 and especially the judgment of the late Lord Bowen (then Bowen, L. J.)

6. On November 11, 1920, leave was granted to appeal to the Privy Council in London.



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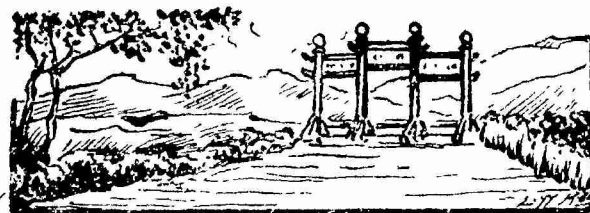
Correspondence Solicited.

115 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss I. Sullivan, San Francisco; C. E. Guest, New York; K. Tanaka, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. C. Baers, Chefoo; B. G. Bannon, Tientsin; A. A. Rhine, San Francisco; K. A. Gabriel, Manila; F. Saob, Manila; G. Coffin, Philadelphia; C. Magistrette, Tientsin; T. Crasthwait, Peking; L. Price, Hongkong; I. Coken, Hongkong; S. W. Kelley, Hongkong; G. A. Nelson, New York; S. Walch; Captain and Mrs. Dixon; Commander Pozdeiff, Tokyo; Baron Akerhielin, Stockholm; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. MacKenzie, Harbin; H. Butcher, Harbin; S. R. Randrup; J. E. Mathews, New York; J. Geary, Manila; Miss James, Kobe; E. W. James, Kobe; A. Ulleych, Peking; Mrs. M. R. Coffin, Philadelphia; Miss K. H. Coffin, Philadelphia; C. R. Erdman, Princeton; E. J. Johnston, London; A. Rosenblatt, Shanghai; Mrs. L. H. Smith, Chefoo; M. R. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Laycock, Vladivostok; H. S. Scott, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Fricke, Harbin; M. Marshall, Hankow; I. R. Wallas, London; S. Carlton, Hankow; J. Johannsen, Peking; M. Ravicovich, Harbin; F. Nalthenius, Holland; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Glen, Kobe.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: E. Lammin, Tientsin; Major and Mrs. G. R. K. Williams, Rangoon; Mr. and Mrs. Gregorieff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Richardson; A. E. Wright, Hongkong; J. B. Paltera, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Dukelsky, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eldridge, Hongkong; A. Peterson, Tsingtao; Lt. Basil Koronakis, Peking; A. V. Rsklinsky, Harbin; M. S. J. Walsh, Hongkong; Albert Ekman, Hankow; J. Weinurt, Local; A. G. Rea, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Ostaleff, Vladivostok; John Young, Shanghai; E. Evensen, Shanghai; A. F. Trocny, Canada; L. Verigo, Tsingtao; Mrs. L. Martin, Nanking; A. W. Smith; Major Langobardi Gurtane, Peking; S. O. Hawthorne, Manila; A. J. Reddard, Canada; J. R. Foley, Boston; Clements; Miss Ina. Martin; Master Wm. Martin; Chefoo; Strijevsky, Yokohama; Murhaur, Yokohama; S. T. Gigg; D. Graham, Local; D. Wheldan, Tientsin; W. Johnsen, Woosung; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wright, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Xavier, Shanghai; R. S. Newling, Kobe.



Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from September 1 to September 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run				
					Increase	Decrease	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year				
							Present year	Increase		Decrease	Percentage of Increase or Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of Increase or Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	Miles	Miles	%	
Peking-Hankow	186023	377085	764	563372	137497	.....	15595437	.....	522863	-3.35	2694220	92327	.....	3.43
Peking-Mukden	356869	404459	3500	760878	333597	.....	14925934	2358506	.....	15.82	2377890	33730	.....	1.41
Tientsin-Pukow	207603	252389	6649	466641	125905	.....	10160160	581294	.....	5.72	1943107	180938	.....	9.32
Peking-Suiyuan	34632	81079	3286	118997	2197	.....	3683114	715484	.....	19.44	610547	30640	.....	5.02
Shanghai-Nanking	105423	51543	5671	62637	2778	.....	4199269	366576	.....	8.72	1051151	.....	21406	-2.03
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	52979	15809	1162	69840	1519	.....	2064438	279691	.....	13.57	561032	106954	.....	19.07
Cheng-Tai	23830	57468	85	81383	15828	.....	2828636	823124	.....	29.33	488731	55908	.....	11.45
Canton-Kowloon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	13178	25914	263	39355	.....	24695	1522140	235015	.....	12.72	251008	.....	2827	-1.12
Taokow-Chinghua	4305	32355	502	37162	17288	.....	736020	75870	.....	10.31	177970	6713	.....	3.78
Chuchow-Pinghsiang .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	282	163	30	475	.....	539	12430	.....	9831	-79.28	2347	.....	2362	-100.80
Kaifeng-Honan	21944	18754	522	41220	.....	6708	1032194	43310	.....	4.20	203731	4142	.....	-2.04
Wuchang-Changsha	11680	16524	344	27948	.....	31027	834013	.....	4567	0.54	215234	92558	.....	43.05
Sau-Tao	6956	7328	78	14362	263	.....	530781	72998	.....	13.75	84427	8062	.....	9.55
TOTAL	1025054	1336870	22296	2384227	573892	.....	58104496	5064517	.....	4.43	10661391	585377	.....	.....

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications